

Statements

Data quality statements for 2011 Census data variables are linked to corresponding entries in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Data quality statements provide a brief description of each 2011 Census variable including non-response rates and any known data quality issues, as well as an image of the relevant question as it appeared on the 2011 Census form.

Statements are available for data variables in the following categories:

- [Person](#)
- [Family](#)
- [Household/Dwelling](#)

Further information on 2011 Census data quality is available in the [fact sheets](#). These are designed to assist in the use and interpretation of 2011 Census data by providing a summary of conceptual and data issues, and changes that have occurred since the last Census.

Person

Mnemonic	Classification
AGE10P	Age in Ten Year Groups
AGE5P	Age in Five Year Groups
AGEP	Age
ANC1P	Ancestry 1st Response
ANC2P	Ancestry 2nd Response
ANCP	Ancestry Multi Response
ASSNP	Core Activity Need for Assistance
BPFP	Birthplace of Female Parent
BPLP	Country of Birth of Person
BPMP	Birthplace of Male Parent
BPPP	Birthplace of Parents
CDEP	Community Development Employment Projects Participation
CHCAREP	Unpaid Child Care
CITP	Australian Citizenship
CTGP	Child Type (including grandchildren)
CTPP	Child Type
DOMP	Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours
EMPP	Number of Employees
EMTP	Employment Type
ENGLP	Proficiency in Spoken English/Language

Mnemonic	Classification
MDCP	Social Marital Status
LFHRP	Labour Force Status and Hours Worked Not Stated
LFSP	Labour Force Status
MSTP	Registered Marital Status
MTWP	Method of Travel to Work
OCCP	Occupation
POWP	Place of Work
PUR1P	Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago
PUR5P	Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago
PURP	Place of Usual Residence
QALFP	Non-School Qualification: Field of Study
QALLP	Non-School Qualification: Level of Education
REL P	Religious Affiliation
RLCP	Relationship as Reported for Couples
RLGP	Relationship in Household (including grandchildren)
RLHP	Relationship in Household
RLNP	Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling

ENGP	Proficiency in Spoken English
GNGP	Public/Private Employer Indicator
HEAP	Level of Highest Educational Attainment
HRSP	Hours Worked
HRWRP	Hours Worked (ranges)
HSCP	Highest Year of School Completed
IFAGEP	Imputation Flag for Age
IFMSTP	Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status
IFPURP	Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence
INCP	Total Personal Income (weekly)
INDP	Industry of Employment
INGP	Indigenous Status
LANP	Language Spoken at Home

RPIP	Family/Household Reference Person Indicator
SEXP	Sex
SLPP	Sex of Lone Parent
STUP	Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status
TISP	Number of Children Ever Born
TISRP	Number of Children Ever Born (ranges)
TYP	Type of Educational Institution Attending
TYSTAP	Educational Institution: Attendee Status
UAI1P	Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator
UAI5P	Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator
UAICP	Usual Address Indicator Census Night
UNCAREP	Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability
VOLWP	Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group
YARP	Year of Arrival in Australia
YARRP	Year of Arrival in Australia (ranges)

Age

This data quality statement applies to Age (AGEP), Age in Ten Year Groups (AGE10P), Age in Five Year Groups (AGE5P), and Imputation Flag for Age (IFAGEP)

Age (AGEP, AGE10P, AGE5P, IFAGEP)

This variable describes a person's age. As in 2006, respondents had the option to report either Date of Birth (DOB) or Age last birthday (question 4). Where both sets of information were provided, DOB was used to derive an age in years, except in circumstances where errors in DOB were identified.

Where age was not stated or could not be derived, it was imputed using other information on the form and an age distribution of the population. The proportion of persons that had their age imputed in the 2011 Census was 4.2% compared to 5.0% in 2006. The majority of imputed ages are attributed to persons in occupied dwellings on Census Night that did not return a form. A smaller proportion were due to persons who returned a partially completed form without reporting age. There were also a small number of cases where respondents reported an age outside the acceptable range or where there were inconsistencies between age and relationship data.

The variable [Imputation Flag for Age \(IFAGEP\)](#) indicates if a person's age was imputed in the Census. There are two categories:

- 1 Age not imputed
- 2 Age imputed

Age (AGEP) is subject to two main types of error: respondent and processing error.

Respondent error

Respondents occasionally make errors in reporting their age or date of birth, such as reporting their last birthday or the date they filled out their Census Form rather than their date of birth, parents filling in the form on their children's behalf and inadvertently reporting their own age or date of birth for their children, character transposition errors, or other typographical errors (e.g. sticky key repetition). The latter two are particularly relevant to eCensus.

Processing error

Data captured from written responses carries a small risk of character recognition error, mainly caused by poor handwriting or respondents writing outside the question box. The vast majority of individual characters written on paper forms met preset recognition confidence levels and were accepted without further examination. Characters that failed given recognition confidence levels, or responses where there was a discrepancy of more than three years between age last birthday and date of birth, were sent to clerical staff for further determination based on visual inspection of an image of the response.

Other checks on age (such as unlikely combinations of age and other variables) were made at various stages during processing, to ensure an acceptable level of quality was maintained.

Age data is also available as Age in 5 Year and Age in 10 Year groups.

For the official ABS estimate of demographic data on the Australian population, users should refer to [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0).

More information on AGEP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0)

Question 4 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

4

What is the person's date of birth (or age last birthday)?

Day

Month

Year

• Example for date of birth:

2

3

0

5

1

9

7

0

• If date of birth not known, give age last birthday.

• Example for age last birthday:

4

1

Years

Day

Month

Year

OR

Age last birthday

Years

[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Ancestry

This data quality statement applies to Ancestry Multi Response (ANCP), Ancestry 1st Response (ANC1P), and Ancestry 2nd Response (ANC2P)

Ancestry (ANCP, ANC1P, ANC2P)

A person's ancestry, when used in conjunction with the person's birthplace, language and religion, and whether the person's parents were born in Australia or overseas, provides a good indication of the ethnic background of first and second generation Australians. To analyse ancestry, both variables (Ancestry 1st Response (ANC1P) and Ancestry 2nd Response (ANC2P)) must be used. Further information about using ancestry data is provided below.

The non-response rate for this variable was 6.9% (8.1% in 2006). More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

Most of the data processed (81.9% for Ancestry 1 and 93.6% for Ancestry 2 (ANC2P)) was captured automatically from mark box responses and the risk of introducing processing error using automatic mark box coding is considered minimal. The remaining responses, consisting mainly of written responses, were coded using a combination of automatic reading and coding processes (14.7% of ANC1P and 5.7% of ANC2P), and manual coding processes (3.3% of ANC1P and 0.7% for ANC2P). In a small proportion of cases (testing has shown that this is around 1.0%), respondents provided an incorrect number of responses. In these cases, responses were accepted in the order they appeared on the form and additional responses (below the first two) were ignored.

The [Australian Standard Classification of Cultural and Ethnic Groups \(ASCCEG\) Second Edition, Revision 1](#) was used to code data for ANC1P and ANC2P. The last revision of ASCCEG was in 2011. This revision was designed to maintain ASCCEG's relevance and usability and to provide a more comprehensive representation of cultural and ethnic groups in Australia. The review added one narrow group, Group 43 Peoples of the Sudan and 44 cultural and ethnic groups at the base level of the classification.

When completing their Census Form, some people provide responses which cannot be coded. In these instances, an 'Inadequately Described' code is allocated during processing. There was a reduction in these responses for ANC1P for 2011 (0.10%) compared to 2006 (0.12%) while the rate over the same period for ANC2P remained the same (0.03%).

There were minimal changes to the forms used to collect data in 2011, compared to the forms used in 2006. The changes for the ancestry question (question 18 on the Census Household Form), involved the repositioning of 'Italian', 'German', 'Chinese', and 'Scottish'. Also, respondents requiring further information to complete this question were instructed to refer to the 'Census Help' website rather than the 'Census Guide'. These changes to the form were the result of analysis of the 2006 Census.

A special note on using ancestry data

Respondents are asked to provide up to two ancestries only on the Census Form, but do not have the option of ranking their answers to the ancestry question, so where a respondent reports two ancestries, those two ancestries have equal standing during processing.

The basis for allocating ancestries for the two variables ANC1P and ANC2P is administrative only and is based on the order in which these variables are processed.

Considering this, for most purposes, it is recommended that users consider using the combined 'ANCP Multi-Response' variable when accessing information about ancestry. This separate variable combines all responses from 'ANC1P' and 'ANC2P' and therefore provides a more holistic view of responses provided on the Census Form than if Ancestry 1 and Ancestry 2 data was accessed and analysed independently.

Under the ANCP Multi-Response variable, if a respondent reported two ancestries, those two ancestries (ANC1P and ANC2P) were given equal standing. In cases where a respondent provided only one ancestry, ANC2P was simply recorded as 'Not Applicable'.

More information on ANCP, ANC1P and ANC2P is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0)

Question 18 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

18 What is the person's ancestry?

- Provide up to two ancestries only.
- Examples of 'Other – please specify' are: GREEK, VIETNAMESE, HMONG, DUTCH, KURDISH, MAORI, LEBANESE, AUSTRALIAN SOUTH SEA ISLANDER.
- Remember to mark boxes like this: —

i Visit www.abs.gov.au/censushelp for more information.

☐ English
☐ Irish
☐ Scottish
☐ Italian
☐ German
☐ Chinese
☐ Australian
Other – please specify

[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Australian Citizenship

Australian Citizenship (CITP)

This variable records whether a person has Australian Citizenship.

The non-response rate for Australian Citizenship (CITP) was 6.0% (6.7% in 2006). More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

The responses to this question are captured automatically from mark box responses on the form so the risk of processing error is minimal. Sample checks are undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality. In a small proportion of cases (testing has indicated that this is less than 1%), respondents provided an incorrect number of responses (for CITP, respondents were asked to only mark one response). In these cases, responses were accepted in the order they appeared on the form and the extra responses were rejected.

More information on CITP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0)

Question 11 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

11 Is the person an Australian citizen? • Remember to mark box like this: 	☐ Yes, Australian citizen ☐ No
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Birthplace of Female Parent

Birthplace of Female Parent (BPFP)

This variable indicates whether a person's mother was born in Australia or overseas.

The question relating to Birthplace of Female Parent (BPFP) was first asked in the 1921 Census, but not repeated until 1971. Since then, it has been asked in every Census. In 2006, this variable was referred to as 'Country of Birth of Mother'. Further information on Census Topics 1911-2011, can be found in [How Australia Takes a Census](#) (cat. no. 2903.0).

The non-response rate for this variable was 6.3% (7.1% in 2006). More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

The responses to this question are captured automatically from mark box responses on the form so the risk of processing error is minimal. Sample checks are undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality. In a small proportion of cases (testing has indicated that this is less than 1.0%), respondents provided an incorrect number of responses (for BPFP, respondents were asked to only mark one response). In these cases, responses were accepted in the order they appeared on the form and the extra responses were rejected.

More information on BPFP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0)

Question 15 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

15 Was the person's mother born in Australia or overseas? • Remember to mark box like this: ☐	☐ Australia ☐ Overseas
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Birthplace of Male Parent

Birthplace of Male Parent (BPMP)

This variable indicates whether a person's father was born in Australia or overseas.

The question relating to Birthplace of Male Parent (BPMP) was first asked in the 1921 Census, but not repeated until 1971. Since then, it has been asked in every Census. In 2006, this variable was referred to as 'Country of Birth of Father'. Further information on Census Topics 1911-2011, can be found in [How Australia Takes a Census](#) (cat. no. 2903.0).

The non-response rate for this variable was 6.2% (7.0% in 2006). More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

The responses to this question are captured automatically from mark box responses on the form so the risk of processing error is minimal. Sample checks are undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality. In a small proportion of cases (testing has indicated that this is less than 1.0%), respondents provided an incorrect number of responses (for BPMP, respondents were asked to only mark one response). In these cases, responses were accepted in the order they appeared on the form and the extra responses were rejected.

More information on BPMP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0)

Question 14 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

14 Was the person's father born in Australia or overseas? • Remember to mark box like this: ☐	☒ Australia ☐ Overseas
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Birthplace of Parents

Birthplace of Parents (BPPP)

This variable indicates if a person's mother and/or father was born in Australia or overseas.

Birthplace of Parents (BPPP) is new for 2011 and combines data from the questions asking for the birthplace of a person's father/mother (questions 14 and 15). These were first asked in the 1921 Census, but not repeated until 1971. Since then, they have been asked in every Census.

The non-response rate for this variable in 2011 (where respondents failed to answer one or both of the questions about the birthplace of their parents) was 6.87%. More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

Responses to these questions are captured automatically from mark box responses on the form so the risk of processing error is minimal. Sample checks are undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality. In a small proportion of cases (testing has indicated that this is less than 1.0%), respondents provided an incorrect number of responses (for both questions, respondents were asked to only mark one response). In these cases, responses were accepted in the order they appeared on the form and the extra responses were rejected.

For more information, see the data quality statements for [Birthplace of Male Parent \(BPMP\)](#) and [Birthplace of Female Parent \(BPFP\)](#).

More information on BPMP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0)

Questions 14 and 15 as they appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

14 Was the person's father born in Australia or overseas? • Remember to mark box like this: ☐	☐ Australia ☐ Overseas
15 Was the person's mother born in Australia or overseas? • Remember to mark box like this: ☐	☐ Australia ☐ Overseas

[Text only versions of these questions are available.](#)

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Child Type

Child Type (CTPP)

This variable records the different parent-child relationships within families.

In the Census, data on child/parent relationships within a dwelling is mainly derived from question 5 on the Census Household Form, which asks for each person's relationship to Person 1 on the form.

All persons aged under 15 years are regarded as children, and where no natural, adoptive, step-, foster, or grandparent is identified for these children within the dwelling, they are coded to 'Otherwise related child' (if they are living with another adult relative, such as an older sibling or aunt or uncle) or to 'Unrelated child' (if no relative is identified within the same dwelling). Persons aged over 15 years are only regarded as children if they are living with a natural, adoptive, step, foster or grandparent.

Priority is given to identifying those relationships which form a 'family nucleus', i.e. partnerships and parent/child relationships and for many households, identifying relationships to assist the coding of family or household structure for that dwelling is quite straightforward. However, across the community, a wide variety of living arrangements exists and family structures can be complex and dynamic in nature, and so the quality of family data in the Census is partly dependent on people's ability to describe these relationships within the constraints of the generalised questionnaire format required by a Census. This is particularly the case for those dwellings containing blended families or multiple generations of a family. Preliminary investigation into the relative strength of data quality between child types indicates that the Step and Foster children categories are slightly more susceptible to processing error.

In some cases, children are listed on the Census Household Form as Person 2 and in this case - where both parents are usual residents - the response 'Child of both Person 1 and Person 2' is not available in the relationship question (question 5) for Person 2. In this case coders attempt to establish whether the child was a step child or child of both parents using other information such as surname. Preliminary analysis of the data indicates that despite these attempts, there may be a small proportion of children coded to 'step-child' who may be a child of both parents.

For general information on the quality of Census data on relationships, see the data quality statement for [Relationship in Household \(RLHP\)](#).

More information on Child Type (CTPP) is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0)

Question 5 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Data for this variable is mainly derived from question 5 on the Census Household Form.

5 What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2? • Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER. • Remember to mark box like this: ☐	No answer required for Person 1	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of Person 1 ☐ Stepchild of Person 1 ☐ Brother or sister of Person 1 ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Child Type (including grandchildren)

Child Type (including grandchildren) (CTGP)

This variable, like Child Type (CTPP), records the different parent-child relationships within families. However it differs from the standard CTPP variable in that it recognises grandparent-grandchild relationships as parent-child relationships, regardless of the age of the grandchild.

In the 2011 Census, data on the relationships people have with others in the same dwelling is mainly derived from question 5 on the Census Household Form, which asks for each person's relationship to Person 1 on the form.

Grandparent families are recognised where there is a grandparent-grandchild relationship present and no parent-child relationship present in a family. Where a parent is temporarily absent from the family, and their relationship reported does not confirm their relationship to their child (for example, if person 1 is not a member of their family nucleus) that parent-child relationship cannot be coded. This can result in a small number of children being reported as grandchildren when a parent is simply absent on Census Night. Users should note that grandparent-grandchild relationships are constructed for the purposes of family coding in order to create a statistical family. It may not be representative of who provides care, for example a grandparent caring for their grandchild or vice versa. More information is available in the [Grandparent families fact sheet](#).

For further information please refer to the data quality statements for [Child Type \(CTPP\)](#) and [Relationship in Household \(RLHP\)](#).

More information on Child Type (including grandchildren) (CTGP) is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0)

Question 5 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

5 What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2? • Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER. • Remember to mark box like this: ☐	No answer required for Person 1	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of Person 1 ☐ Stepchild of Person 1 ☐ Brother or sister of Person 1 ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Community Development Employment Projects Participation

Community Development Employment Projects Participation (CDEP)

This variable indicates whether an employed person's job is part of the [Community Development Employment Projects \(CDEP\)](#) program. The CDEP scheme is provided by the Federal Government and enables participants (usually members of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander communities) to exchange unemployment benefits for opportunities to undertake work and training in activities which are managed by a local Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community organisation. Participants in the program are therefore classified as employed.

A question about CDEP was first asked in the 2006 Census, although it was collected as a category of GNGP (Industry Sector) for the 2001 Census. The data for the 2001 Census is not comparable with 2011 and 2006 data, as 2001 data also included persons enumerated on forms other than the Special Indigenous Form (similar to the Interviewer Household Form), who reported "CDEP" in their written responses to the work questions. Further information on Census Topics 1911-2011, can be found in [How Australia Takes a Census](#) (cat. no. 2903.0).

This data is only applicable to those persons who were enumerated using an Interviewer Household Form (IHF), a form type primarily used in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities across Australia. The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples enumerated using IHFs in the states and territories where IHFs were used are: New South Wales (2.7%), Queensland (12.9%), Western Australia (17.7%), South Australia (10.4%), the Northern Territory (65.8%) and Other Territories (74.6%). Some non-Indigenous persons were also enumerated on an IHF and a number of these were recorded as being a "Participant worker in CDEP", making up 3.1% of persons in this category.

CDEP is derived from mark box responses to question 41 on the IHF ("Last week did the person have a paid job of any kind?"). The responses to this question are captured automatically from mark box responses on the form so the risk of processing error is minimal. Sample checks are undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality. Because of the way it is derived, there is no non-response rate for CDEP. However 6.8% of applicable persons did not answer question 41 on the IHF. More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

Care should be exercised when using the CDEP data item, as its limited collection in the 2011 Census means it cannot be used as a count of persons who are participating in the CDEP program. In addition, as question 41 refers to a person's "main job"; jobs for which CDEP is only a component may not be reported as CDEP jobs. It does however, provide information on the characteristics of those persons for whom it was collected. It is advisable to use the data item Indigenous Status (INGP) in conjunction with CDEP because they are strongly related; 97.0% of the people indicating their job was in the CDEP program were of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

In July 2009, the Government announced some changes to the CDEP scheme, with the result that it was discontinued in non-remote communities where the economy was deemed to be well-established. In remote communities, the focus of the CDEP program was changed from directly providing employment, to building the skills of participants to find jobs outside of CDEP. Only those that were already in the program as at 1 July 2009 could continue to receive wages, and new CDEP participants from this date were required to apply for income support payments, rather than receive wages payments. These participants are classified as employed until June 2017, provided they continue to meet eligibility requirements. Between 2006 and 2011, the CDEP reforms have resulted in a decline in the number of people who reported that their job was in the CDEP program, from 14,497 people in 2006 to 5,005 people in 2011.

More information on CDEP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

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Core Activity Need for Assistance

Core Activity Need for Assistance (ASSNP)

The Census 'Core Activity Need for Assistance' (ASSNP) concept was developed for the 2006 Census to indicate the disability status of people in Australia according to geographic area, and for small groups within the population. Of all ABS collections of disability data, only the Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers (SDAC) is considered to comprehensively measure disability populations, and to provide rates of prevalence at the national and state levels. The Census concept ASSNP is related to the 'disability status' information collected in the SDAC. The purpose of the Census is to identify people with a 'profound or severe core activity limitation' using similar criteria to the SDAC. This population is defined as people with a disability who need assistance in their day to day lives with any or all of the following core activities - self care, body movements or communication.

The non-response rate for the Census variable ASSNP was 5.7% in 2011 compared with 6.4% in 2006. More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

The Census uses a set of four questions to capture 'Core Activity Need for Assistance' (questions 20 to 23 on the Census Household Form). Responses to the questions are captured automatically from mark box responses where the risk of processing error is low. Sample checks are undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality. Responses to the individual questions are then combined to produce the single variable, Core Activity Need for Assistance.

It is not possible to obtain information about need for assistance for the core activities separately. Users wanting more comprehensive information about the disability status of people in Australia should instead refer to the publication [Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, 2009](#) (cat. no. 4430.0). Despite the conceptual consistency of the measures in the Census and SDAC, abbreviating the set of questions used to collect data on disability, as required for the Census, reduces the number of people who can be classified as having a disability or to a particular level of disability, depending on the concept being collected. The publication, [ABS Sources of Disability Information, 2003-2008](#) (cat. no. 4431.0.55.002) examines the different ABS sources of disability data.

More information on ASSNP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Questions 20 to 23 as they appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Four Census questions are used to capture data for this variable.

20 Does the person ever need someone to help with, or be with them for, self care activities? • For example: doing everyday activities such as eating, showering, dressing or toileting  Visit www.abs.gov.au/censushelp for more information.	☐ Yes, always ☐ Yes, sometimes ☐ No
21 Does the person ever need someone to help with, or be with them for, body movement activities? • For example: getting out of bed, moving around at home or at places away from home.	☐ Yes, always ☐ Yes, sometimes ☐ No
22 Does the person ever need someone to help with, or be with them for, communication activities? • For example: understanding, or being understood by, others.	☐ Yes, always ☐ Yes, sometimes ☐ No

23 What are the reasons for the need for assistance or supervision shown in questions 20, 21 and 22? • Mark all applicable reasons. • Remember to mark boxes like this: ☒	☐ No need for help or supervision ☐ Short-term health condition (lasting less than six months) ☐ Long-term health condition (lasting six months or more) ☐ Disability (lasting six months or more) ☐ Old or young age ☐ Difficulty with English language ☐ Other cause
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[Text only versions of these questions are available.](#)

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Country of Birth of Person

Country of Birth of Person (BPLP)

This variable indicates the country in which a person was born.

The question relating to Country of Birth of Person (BPLP) was first asked in the 1911 Census. Prior to 2006, this variable was referred to as 'Birthplace' rather than 'Country of Birth'. Further information on Census Topics 1911-2011, can be found in [How Australia Takes a Census](#) (cat. no. 2903.0).

The non-response rate for this variable was 5.6% (6.9% in 2006). In a small number of cases where country of birth was 'Not Stated', the category 'Born in Australia' was derived. This occurred when the person's father or mother was counted in the same dwelling and reported that they were born in Australia. If insufficient information is provided to derive a response, BPLP will remain 'Not Stated'. More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

Most of the data processed for BPLP (85.6%) was captured automatically from mark box responses and the risk of introducing processing error using automatic mark box coding is considered minimal. The remaining responses, consisting mainly of written responses, were coded using a combination of automatic reading and coding processes (13.8%), and manual coding processes (0.6%). In a small proportion of cases (testing has indicated that this is less than 1.0%), respondents provided an incorrect number of responses (for BPLP, respondents were asked to only mark one response). In these cases, responses were accepted in the order they appeared on the form and the extra responses were rejected.

The [Standard Australian Classification of Countries \(SACC\) Second Edition, Revision 1](#), released in 2011, was used to code data for BPLP.

When completing their Census Form, some people provide responses which cannot be coded. In these instances, an 'Inadequately Described' code is allocated during processing. There was a reduction in these responses, which for 2011 comprised 0.04% of the data (decreasing from 0.05% in 2006).

The changes for the birthplace question (question 12 on the Census Household Form), involved the inclusion of 'India' in the list of mark boxes and the exclusion of 'Greece'. 'Scotland' was repositioned and the spelling of 'Vietnam' was altered from the spelling used in 2006 (i.e. 'Viet Nam'). These changes to the form were a result of analysis of the 2006 Census.

More information on BPLP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0)

Question 12 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

12 In which country was the person born?

• Remember to mark box like this: ☐

- ☐ Australia [Go to 14](#)
- ☐ England
- ☐ New Zealand
- ☐ Italy
- ☐ Vietnam
- ☐ India
- ☐ Scotland

Other – please specify

[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Educational Institution: Attendee Status

Educational Institution: Attendee Status (TYSTAP)

New for the 2011 Census, this variable combines responses from Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP), Full-Time/Part Time Student Status (STUP) and Age (AGEP) to indicate a person's attendee status at an educational institution.

The non-response rate for Educational Institution: Attendee Status (TYSTAP) for 2011 was 4.4%. The non-response rate for the variable this variable is only applicable to persons who answered they are a student in question 25 on the Census Household Form. More information can be found in the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

For further information see the data quality statements for [Type of Educational Institution Attending \(TYPP\)](#), [Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status \(STUP\)](#) and [Age \(AGEP\)](#).

More information on TYSTAP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Questions 4, 24 and 25 as they appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Three Census questions are used to capture data for this variable.

4 What is the person's date of birth (or age last birthday)? • Example for date of birth: Day Month Year 2 3 0 5 1 9 7 0 • If date of birth not known, give age last birthday. • Example for age last birthday: 4 1 Years	Day Month Year OR Age last birthday Years
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

24 Is the person attending a school or any other educational institution? • Include pre-school and external or correspondence students.	☐ No ► Go to 26 ☐ Yes, full-time student ☐ Yes, part-time student
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25 What type of educational institution is the person attending? • Mark one box only. • Include external or correspondence students. • Include secondary colleges and senior high schools under the 'Secondary school' category. • Remember to mark box like this: ☒ ① Visit www.abs.gov.au/censushelp for more information about year equivalents	☐ Pre-school Infants/Primary school ☐ Government ☐ Catholic ☐ Other non-government Secondary school ☐ Government ☐ Catholic ☐ Other non-government Tertiary institution ☐ Technical or further educational institution (including TAFE Colleges) ☐ University or other higher educational institution ☐ Other educational institution
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[Text only versions of these questions are also available](#)

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Employment Type

Employment Type (EMTP)

This variable classifies all employed people to either employees, owner-managers of incorporated enterprises, owner-managers of unincorporated enterprises, or contributing family workers, on the basis of their main job.

The questions relating to Employment Type (EMTP) were first asked in the 2006 Census. Further information on Census Topics 1911–2011 can be found in [How Australia Takes a Census](#) (cat. no. 2903.0).

The non-response rate for EMTP was 0.9% (1.0% in 2006). Unlike some other Census variables, the non-response rate is not affected by persons imputed into dwellings that did not return a Census Form, as EMTP is only applicable for persons with a labour force status of employed. More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

EMTP data is derived from responses to a number of questions on the form. Data is captured automatically from three mark box responses (questions 34, 35, and 36 on the Census Household Form), so the risk of processing error is minimal. Sample checks of the data are undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality.

EMTP can be used in conjunction with Number of Employees (EMPP) to obtain an estimate of 'own account workers' (owner-managers of unincorporated enterprises that have no employees). This was a category in the 2001 version of Labour Force Status (LFSP).

More information on EMTP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0)

Questions 34, 35 and 36 as they appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

34 Last week, did the person have a full-time or part-time job of any kind? • Mark one box only. • A 'job' means any type of work including casual, temporary, or part-time work, if it was for one hour or more. • Remember to mark box like this: ☐  Visit www.abs.gov.au/censushelp for more information.	☐ Yes, worked for payment or profit ☐ Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike, or temporarily stood down ☐ Yes, unpaid work in a family business ► Go to 38 ☐ Yes, other unpaid work ► Go to 46 ☐ No, did not have a job ► Go to 46
35 In the main job held last week, was the person: • Mark one box only. • If the person had more than one job last week, then 'main job' refers to the job in which the person usually works the most hours. • For all persons conducting their own business, including those with their own incorporated (e.g. Pty Ltd) company, as well as sole traders, partnerships and contractors, mark the second box.	☐ Working for an employer? ► Go to 38 ☐ Working in own business? ► Go to 36
36 Was the person's business: • Mark one box only. • Incorporated means a limited liability company.	☐ Unincorporated? ☐ Incorporated (e.g. Pty Ltd)?

[Text only version of these questions are also available.](#)

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Family/Household Reference Person Indicator

Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP)

This variable identifies the household member used in Census coding as the basis for identifying the relationships between usual residents of a household. Familial relationships are defined in terms of the relationship between the family reference person and all other family members.

In the 2011 Census, data on the relationships people have with others in the same dwelling is mainly derived from question 5 on the Census Household Form, which asks for each person's relationship to Person 1 on the form.

Person 1 is the 'reference person' for 94.2% of family reference persons and 99.0% of non-family reference persons. In the remaining cases, a more appropriate person on the form is chosen during clerical coding. For example, an adult is chosen rather than a child, or in the event of multiple family households additional reference persons are chosen.

For more detail on how family and non-family households are coded refer to the following data quality statements for [Relationships in Household \(RLHP\)](#), [Household Composition \(HHCD\)](#) and [Family Composition \(FMCF\)](#).

More information on RPIP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 5 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Data for this variable is mainly derived from question 5 on the Census Household Form.

5 What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2? • Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER. • Remember to mark box like this: ☐	No answer required for Person 1	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of Person 1 ☐ Stepchild of Person 1 ☐ Brother or sister of Person 1 ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status

Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP)

This variable describes the full-time or part-time status of students.

Since 1976 a question on attendance at school or other educational institution has been asked. The categories for Full/Part Time Student Status were revised for 2011. Users should refer to the Full-Time/Part-Time Student Status (STUP) entry in [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0) for further explanation, especially when analysing the 2011 results against previous Censuses.

The non-response rate for the variable STUP was 6.2% in 2011 compared with 7.5% in 2006. The non-response rates for STUP include a small proportion of people (0.2%) who did not indicate whether they were students at the Full/Part Time Student Status question (question 24 on the Census Household Form) but went on to state the type of educational institution attended at the next question, Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP) (question 25). More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

The information is collected from mark box responses on the form and the risk of processing error is very small. A sample of responses are checked as part of the standard processing checks. In a small proportion of cases (testing has indicated that this is around 1.0%), respondents provide an incorrect number of responses (for STUP, respondents are asked to only mark one response). In these cases responses are accepted in the order they appear on the form and the extra responses are rejected.

Additional sources of information regarding student status can be found in other ABS publications and associated collections. Refer to the [Education and Training Statistics](#) home page on the ABS website.

More information on STUP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 24 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

24 Is the person attending a school or any other educational institution? • Include pre-school and external or correspondence students.	☐ No ► Go to 26 ☐ Yes, full-time student ☐ Yes, part-time student
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Highest Year of School Completed

Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP)

This variable records the highest level of primary or secondary schooling a person aged 15 years and over has completed.

The non-response rate for Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP) was 8.4% (9.9% in 2006). More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

The responses to this question are captured automatically from mark box responses on the form so the risk of processing error is minimal. Sample checks are undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality. In a small proportion of cases (testing has indicated this is around 1.0%), respondents provided an incorrect combination of responses (for HSCP, respondents are asked to only mark one response). In these cases responses are accepted in the order they appear on the form and extra responses are rejected.

More information on HSCP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 27 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

27 What is the highest year of primary or secondary school the person has <i>completed</i>? • Mark one box only. • For persons who returned after a break to complete their schooling, mark the highest year completed when they last left.  Visit www.abs.gov.au/censushelp for more information about year equivalents	☐ Year 12 or equivalent ☐ Year 11 or equivalent ☐ Year 10 or equivalent ☐ Year 9 or equivalent ☐ Year 8 or below ☐ Did not go to school
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Hours Worked

This data quality statement applies to
Hours Worked (HRSP) and Hours Worked (ranges)
(HRWRP)

Hours Worked (HRSP, HRWRP)

This variable records the number of hours worked in all jobs held during the week prior to Census Night, by employed people aged 15 years and over. This excludes any time off but includes overtime and extra time worked.

The question relating to Hours Worked (HRSP) was first asked in the 1966 Census. In 1971, 1976 and since 1996, the hours worked question has focused on hours worked in all jobs held in the week prior to the Census. The Hours Worked (ranges) (HRWRP) variable has been introduced for the 2011 Census. Further information on Census Topics 1911–2011 can be found in [How Australia Takes a Census](#) (cat. no. 2903.0).

The non-response rate for this variable was 2.2% (2.8% in 2006). Unlike some other Census variables, the non-response rate for HRSP is not affected by persons who were imputed into dwellings that did not return a Census Form, as HRSP is only applicable for persons with a labour force status of employed. More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

Data for this variable is captured automatically from written numeric responses, or the 'None' mark box, from question 44 on the Census Household Form. This process is subject to low levels of recognition error. The data are subject to sample checks to ensure an acceptable level of quality. In addition, outlying values are checked manually to ensure that they match the actual response on the form. The data may include a small proportion of persons with an unusual number of hours worked, as all numeric responses are accepted as reported.

Ranged data is also available from the variable Hours Worked (ranges) (HRWRP).

More information on HRSP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 44 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

44 Last week, how many hours did the person work in all jobs? • Add any overtime or extra time worked and subtract any time off. • Remember to mark box like this: ☐	Hours worked ☐ None
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[A text only version of this question is also available.](#)

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Indigenous Status

Indigenous Status (INGP)

This variable records whether a person identified themselves as being of Australian Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin.

In order to achieve the most accurate count of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples in both nominated discrete communities and elsewhere, the ABS put in place an Indigenous Enumeration Strategy as part of the collection of the 2011 Census data. This strategy was developed to have sufficient flexibility to allow for the unique cultural aspects of Indigenous society which could affect the enumeration and to raise the quality of the count of this small but significant population group. In many nominated discrete communities, collection of Census information was undertaken by an Interviewer, using a tailored Interviewer Household Form, with 14.3% of persons of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin being enumerated using this method. Non-response to the question on Indigenous status was 0.5% (0.7% in 2006) when this approach was used. In other areas, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples were enumerated using standard procedures and forms. Special Collectors skilled in Indigenous languages and culture were available to assist in these areas if required.

The total number of people of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin identified in the Census was 548,368, or 2.5% of the total population. A significant impact on data quality comes from non-response because the total Not Stated count is almost twice the size of the count of people identifying as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander. The non-response rate for this variable was 4.9% (5.7% in 2006), the majority of which comes from non-responding persons. In such cases persons are imputed, along with selected demographic characteristics, but the value for Indigenous Status (INGP) remains Not Stated. More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

For persons who submitted a form, the non-response rate for this item tends to be lower for forms used in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities due to the use of Interviewers to collect the information and scrutiny by other field staff prior to forms being sent for processing. Non-response for this variable is higher in non-private dwellings both because person non-response is higher and people, such as nursing home administrators, often don't know the answer when filling out the form for others.

Responses to the Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander question are captured automatically from mark box responses on the Census Form (question 7 on the Census Household Form) so the risk of processing error is minimal. Sample checks are undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality. Standard procedures were in place to deal with conflicting responses.

Other sources of potential error in this variable are respondent error. There are a small number of respondent errors that come from misunderstanding and mistakes, and in some circumstances can be due to deliberate errors.

Another aspect of data quality is how changes between Censuses can affect the interpretation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples data. It is important to remember that this variable is collected through self-identification and any change in identification will affect the count of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples.

Compared with 2006, improved collection of Indigenous status within the prison system has led to almost no prisoners with a Not Stated Indigenous status. In 2011, for the first time, people in detention centres have been treated as non-Indigenous rather than having their status be 'Not Stated'.

More information on INGP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 7 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

7 Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin? • For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, mark both 'Yes' boxes.	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Industry of Employment

Industry of Employment (INDP)

This variable describes the industry in which employed people aged 15 and over work.

The questions relating to Industry of Employment (INDP) were first asked in the 1911 Census. Further information on Census Topics 1911–2011 can be found in [How Australia Takes a Census](#) (cat. no. 2903.0).

The non-response rate for this variable was 1.1% (1.4% in 2006). Unlike some other Census variables the non-response rate is not affected by persons imputed into dwellings that did not return a Census Form, as INDP is only applicable for persons with a labour force status of employed. More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

INDP is mainly coded using written responses about the business name and address of a person's employer (questions 40 and 41 on the Census Household Form) and on the type of industry and main goods or services produced by the business or their employer (questions 42 and 43 on the Census Household Form). In the first instance, industry of employment is obtained by matching business name and address responses to ABS lists of business names for which main industry activity is already known. The remaining responses are coded using text and mark box responses about type of industry and text responses about main goods or services produced.

Industry coding is reliant on a variety of processes. All text response fields that contribute to industry coding are first auto-repaired before being sent through three autocoding indexes: the Groomed Business Name Index (GBNI), the Business Name Index (BNI), and the Activity index. This text repair and automatic coding process resulted in approximately 70.0% of all responses being coded. The remaining 30.0% of records that did not successfully achieve a code in autocoding were examined by ABS clerical staff and independently assessed for an Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) code. When completing their Census Form, some people provide responses which cannot be coded. In these instances, an 'Inadequately Described' code is allocated during processing. There was little change in the overall proportion of these responses, which for 2011 comprised 1.24% of the data (decreasing from 1.25% in 2006).

[The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification \(ANZSIC\) 2006 \(Revision 1.0\)](#) (cat. no. 1292.0), released in 2006, was used to code data for INDP. The 2011 Census also saw the introduction of an improved coding index for INDP on Interviewer Household Forms (IHF), which are primarily used in discrete Indigenous communities across Australia. This index has led to improved and more accurate industry data pertaining to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples. Please note, however, that this improvement has led to a break in time series and 2006 data may not be comparable with 2011.

There were no changes to three of the four main questions used to derive ANZSIC codes (i.e. questions 40, 41 and 43). The type of industry question (question 42 on the Census Household Form) saw the inclusion of 'Retailing' and 'Cafes, restaurants and take-aways', and the removal of 'Retailing (incl. Take-aways)' and 'Pubs, cafes and restaurants'. These changes to the form were a result of analysis of the 2006 Census.

More information on INDP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Questions 40, 41, 42 and 43 as they appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

40 For the main job held <i>last week</i>, what was the employer's business name? - For self-employed persons, write name of business. - For teachers, write name of school.	Business name
41 For the main job held <i>last week</i>, what was the person's workplace address? - For persons who usually worked from home, write the home address. - For persons with no fixed place of work: - if the person usually travels to a depot to start work, write the depot address; - otherwise write 'NONE' in 'Suburb/Locality' box. - This information is used to calculate daytime populations and to plan transport activities. Visit www.abs.gov.au/censushelp for more information.	Street number Street name Suburb/Locality State/Territory Postcode Building/Property name (if any)
42 Which best describes the <i>industry or business</i> of the employer at the location where the person works? - Mark one box only. - Examples of 'Other – please specify' are: REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE, EDUCATION, AGRICULTURE, FINANCE, TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE. - Remember to mark box like this: ☒ Visit www.abs.gov.au/censushelp for more information.	☐ Manufacturing ☐ Wholesaling ☐ Retailing ☐ Accommodation ☐ Cafes, restaurants and take-aways ☐ Road freight transport ☐ House construction ☐ Health service ☐ Community care service Other – please specify
43 What are the <i>main goods produced or main services provided</i> by the employer's business? - Describe as fully as possible, using two words or more. - For example: WHEAT AND SHEEP, BUS CHARTER, HEALTH INSURANCE, PRIMARY SCHOOL EDUCATION, CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY SERVICE, HOUSE BUILDING, STEEL PIPES.	Goods produced/services provided

Text only versions of these questions are also available.

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Labour Force Status

Labour Force Status (LFSP)

This variable records a person's labour force status for the week prior to Census Night. The variable classifies people aged 15 years and over as employed working full-time, part-time or away from work; unemployed looking for full-time work; looking for part-time work; or not in the labour force.

The questions relating to Labour Force Status (LFSP) were first asked in the 1911 Census. The categories were revised in 2006 to align more closely with standard labour force concepts collected in the [Labour Force Survey](#) (cat. no. 6202.0). Further information on Census Topics 1911–2011. More information can be found in [How Australia Takes a Census](#) (cat. no. 2903.0).

The non-response rate for this variable was 5.6% (6.5% in 2006). More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

LFSP is derived from responses to a number of questions on the form. Data is captured automatically from four mark box responses (questions 34, 35, 46, and 47 on the Census Household Form) and from the written numeric response from question 44 (hours worked). Occupation information from questions 38 and 39 may sometimes be used. Sample checks of the data are undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality.

More information on LFSP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Questions 34, 35, 44, 46, and 47 as they appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Data for this variable is mainly derived from questions 34, 35, 44, 46 and 47 on the Census Household Form.

34 Last week, did the person have a full-time or part-time job of any kind? - Mark one box only. - A 'job' means any type of work including casual, temporary, or part-time work, if it was for one hour or more. - Remember to mark box like this: ☐ - Visit www.abs.gov.au/censushelp for more information.	☐ Yes, worked for payment or profit ☐ Yes, but absent on holidays, on paid leave, on strike, or temporarily stood down ☐ Yes, unpaid work in a family business ► Go to 38 ☐ Yes, other unpaid work ► Go to 46 ☐ No, did not have a job ► Go to 46
35 In the main job held last week, was the person: - Mark one box only. - If the person had more than one job last week, then 'main job' refers to the job in which the person usually works the most hours. - For all persons conducting their own business, including those with their own incorporated (e.g. Pty Ltd) company, as well as sole traders, partnerships and contractors, mark the second box.	☐ Working for an employer? ► Go to 38 ☐ Working in own business? ► Go to 36

[Text only versions of these questions are also available.](#)

44 Last week, how many hours did the person work in all jobs? - Add any overtime or extra time worked and subtract any time off. - Remember to mark box like this:	Hours worked ☐ None
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46 Did the person actively look for work at any time in the <i>last four weeks</i>? Examples of actively looking for work include: being registered with Centrelink as a job seeker; checking or registering with any other employment agency; writing, telephoning or applying in person to an employer for work; or advertising for work.	☐ No, did not look for work ▶ Go to 48 ☐ Yes, looked for full-time work ☐ Yes, looked for part-time work
47 If the person had found a job, could the person have started work <i>last week</i>? Remember to mark box like this: ☐	☐ Yes, could have started work last week ☐ No, already had a job to go to ☐ No, temporarily ill or injured ☐ No, other reason

[Text only versions of these questions are also available.](#)

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Labour Force Status and Hours Worked Not Stated

Labour Force Status and Hours Worked Not Stated (LFHRP)

This variable is new for 2011 and combines Labour Force Status (LFSP) with the 'Not stated' category from the Hours Worked (HRSP) variable. Labour Force Status and Hours Worked Not Stated (LFHRP) provides more detailed information on employed persons. This version is commonly released in the Census output product range.

The non-response rate for LFHRP in 2011 was 5.6%.

For more information see the data quality statements for [Labour Force Status \(LFSP\)](#) and [Hours Worked \(HRSP\)](#).

More information on LFHRP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

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Language Spoken at Home

Language Spoken at Home (LANP)

This variable records the main language other than English spoken at home.

The non-response rate for Language Spoken at Home (LANP) was 5.1% (5.7% in 2006). More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

Most of the data processed for LANP (89.8%) was captured automatically from mark box responses and the risk of introducing processing error using automatic mark box coding is considered minimal. The remaining responses, consisting mainly of written responses, were coded using a combination of automatic reading and coding processes (9.1%), and manual coding processes (1.1%). In a small proportion of cases (testing has indicated that this is less than 1.0%), respondents provided an incorrect number of responses (for LANP, respondents were asked to only mark one response). In these cases, responses were accepted in the order they appeared on the form and the extra responses were rejected.

The [Australian Standard Classification of Languages \(ASCL\), Second Edition, Revision 1](#) (cat. no. 1267.0) released in 2011, was used to code data for LANP. A minor review of this classification was conducted ahead of the 2011 Census. Changes were limited to: the name change of one narrow group, to more accurately reflect the languages within it; adding languages; removing some language names; amending the names of some languages; and adding appropriate entries to the expanded structure and coding index. The most significant changes were the addition of 48 new Indigenous Languages and 27 new non-Indigenous Languages. Additionally, 16 languages were renamed, deleted or re-described based on research and stakeholder recommendations. There were no changes to the broad level of the classification.

When completing their Census Form, some people provide responses which cannot be coded. In these instances, an 'Inadequately Described' code is allocated during processing. There was a reduction in these responses, which for 2011 comprised 0.04% of the data (decreasing from 0.05% in 2006).

There were minimal changes to the forms used to collect data in 2011 compared to the forms used to collect data in 2006. There was only one form change for the language question (question 16 on the Census Household Form), which involved the repositioning of 'Yes, Mandarin' and 'Yes, Vietnamese' in the list of mark boxes. This change to the form was a result of analysis of the 2006 Census.

More information on LANP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 16 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

[illegible]

[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Level of Highest Educational Attainment

Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP)

This variable is derived from the Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP) and Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP) variables to produce a single measure of a person's overall educational attainment, whether it be a school or non-school qualification.

In 2011, Level of Highest Educational Attainment (HEAP) was derived using the following decision table (table 1). There have been changes to the derivation process since 2006. More information on the derivation of HEAP in 2006 is available in the 2006 [Level of Highest Educational Attainment \(HEAP\) fact sheet](#).

Table 1: Derivation of HEAP - Decision Table

Highest Year of School Completed (HSCP)	Non-School Qualification: Level of Education (QALLP)						
	Certificate nfd (500)	Certificate III & IV (510)	Certificate IV (511)	Certificate III (514)	Certificate I & II nfd (520)	Certificate II (521)	Certificate I (524)
Year 12 (611)	Year 12	Cert. III & IV nfd	Cert. IV	Cert. III	Year 12	Year 12	Year 12
Year 11 (613)	Year 11	Cert. III & IV nfd	Cert. IV	Cert. III	Year 11	Year 11	Year 11
Year 10 (621)	Year 10	Cert. III & IV nfd	Cert. IV	Cert. III	Year 10	Year 10	Year 10
Year 9 (622)	Year 9	Cert. III & IV nfd	Cert. IV	Cert. III	Cert. I & II nfd	Cert. II	Cert. I
Year 8 or below (623)	Year 8 or below	Cert. III & IV nfd	Cert. IV	Cert. III	Cert. I & II nfd	Cert. II	Cert. I

nfd: [not further defined](#)

note: number in brackets refer to the Australia Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) classification code used for HEAP

The HEAP non-response rate for 2011 was 10.3%, a significant drop from 12.6% in 2006.

For more information, see the data quality statements for [Non-School Qualification: Level of Education \(QALLP\)](#) and [Highest Year of School Completed \(HSCP\)](#).

More information on HEAP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

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Method of Travel to Work

Method of Travel to Work (MTWP)

This variable records the method(s) a person used to get to work on Census Day, Tuesday August 9, 2011.

The question relating to Method of Travel to Work (MTWP) was first asked in the 1971 Census. Further information on Census Topics 1911-2011, can be found in [How Australia Takes a Census](#) (cat. no. 2903.0).

The non-response rate for this variable was 1.5% (1.8% in 2006). Unlike some other Census variables the non-response rate is not affected by persons imputed into dwellings that did not return a Census Form, as MTWP is only applicable for persons with a labour force status of employed. More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

The responses to this question are captured automatically from mark box responses on the form so the risk of processing error is minimal. Sample checks are undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality. Respondents were able to select more than one response, though the majority of persons reported only a single mode of travel to work.

In some cases, where a respondent has marked a response, then crossed it out and marked another response, the automatic capture of the mark box is not able to distinguish between a valid mark and a crossed out mark. Since more than one response is allowed for this question, in any cases where more than one method was marked and a paper Census Form was used, responses were confirmed clerically to ensure that one or more of the marks wasn't crossed out by the respondent.

In a small proportion of cases (testing has indicated that this is less than 1.0%), respondents provided an incorrect number of responses (for MTWP, respondents were asked to provide up to three responses). In these cases, responses were accepted in the order they appeared on the form and the extra responses were rejected.

In cases where the combination of responses contained "Did not go to work", "Worked at home" or "Walked only" then these unique responses override any others. If more than one of these unique responses is in the same combination, then a single response is selected in the order they appear above.

When used in conjunction with [Place of Work \(POWP\)](#) data, users should be aware that Place of Work refers to the main job last week, while MTWP refers to Census Day. This may explain why, for a small proportion of records, MTWP may appear inconsistent with Place of Work or Place of Usual Residence information.

More information on MTWP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 45 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Data for this variable is derived from question 45 on the Census Household Form.

45 How did the person get to work on Tuesday,
9 August 2011?

- If the person used more than one method of travel to work, mark all methods used.
- Remember to mark box like this: ☐

- ☐ Train
- ☐ Bus
- ☐ Ferry
- ☐ Tram (including Light Rail)
- ☐ Taxi
- ☐ Car – as driver
- ☐ Car – as passenger
- ☐ Truck
- ☐ Motorbike or motor scooter
- ☐ Bicycle
- ☐ Walked only
- ☐ Worked at home
- ☐ Other
- ☐ Did not go to work

[A text only version of this question is also available.](#)

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Non-School Qualification: Field of Study

Non-School Qualification: Field of Study (QALFP)

This variable describes the field of study of a person's highest completed non-school qualification (i.e. educational attainments other than those of pre-primary, primary or secondary education – see Glossary, [Education and Work, Australia, May 2011](#) (cat. no. 6227.0)).

This question was first asked in the 1966 Census. Further information on Census Topics 1911–2011, can be found in [How Australia Takes a Census](#) (cat. no. 2903.0).

QALFP is mainly coded based on written responses for qualification level and qualification field questions (questions 29 and 30 on the Household Form). Highest year of primary or secondary school completed (question 27), qualification indicator (question 28) and whether the qualification was completed before 1998 (question 31) may also be used.

The non-response rate (records coded to the supplementary class 'not stated') for this variable was 16.7% in 2011 (21.0% in 2006). A large component of non-response for QALFP is due to people answering neither the Qualification Indicator question (question 28 on the Census Household Form) nor the QALFP questions. This includes people who may not have seen the qualifications questions as relevant to themselves, and thus chose not to respond, and those people who were imputed into occupied dwellings from which no form had been returned. As such, it may not be appropriate to consider these groups of non-respondents when calculating non-response for the directly applicable population.

When QALFP is analysed in conjunction with a 'Yes' response to the Qualifications Indicator question, the non-response rate for this variable for 2011 is 2.2% (see table below). Using this same method, the non-response rate for 2006 was 2.7%.

Non response derivation for QALFP for those who indicated that they had completed a qualification (a), 2011 Census

Qualification field (QALFP)	Number of people	%
Stated	7,916,324	97.8
Not stated	181,672	2.2 (b)
Total	8,097,996	100

a. Includes only people who had stated 'Yes' responses to Question 28, indicating that they had completed an education qualification, see Question 28 below b. Non response rate

More information on non-response is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

The [Australian Standard Classification of Education \(ASCED\)](#) (cat. no. 1272.0), released in 2001, was used to code data for QALFP. The standard replaced the ABS Classification of Qualifications (ABSCQ). For the 2001 Census, question wording, instructions and examples were modified to assist in coding using the ASCED, and to accommodate the Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF), which was introduced in 1998. The ASCED classifications have not been reviewed since their introduction.

Qualification coding is reliant on a variety of processes. All text response fields that contribute to qualification coding are first auto-repaired before being sent through an auto-coding process. This text repair and automatic

coding process resulted in approximately 72.0% of all responses being coded. The remaining records that did not successfully achieve a code in auto-coding were examined by clerical staff and independently assessed for an ASCED code. When completing their Census Form, some people provide responses which cannot be coded. In these instances, an 'Inadequately Described' code is allocated during processing. There was little change in the overall proportion of these responses, which for 2011 comprised 0.55% of the data (increasing from 0.51% in 2006).

In the 2006 Census, the year completed question was reworded to ask if the qualification was obtained before 1998 or from 1998 onward, with 1998 being the year the AQF was introduced. The distinction between certificates awarded pre-1998 and from 1998 onward is also used to assist in coding some certificates to finer levels of the ASCED classification.

Care should be taken when using this variable as the directly applicable population is not identifiable in the output data set, and it should not be used as a count of persons who hold a qualification. When persons who have not stated a response to the three main qualifications questions (question 28, 29 and 30) are removed from the data, the inferred population with a qualification reduces by almost 15%. When this methodology is applied to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander persons, this results in a reduction of almost 29.0%. Further information on using qualifications data will be provided in a Qualifications Data Quality Investigations paper.

More information on QALFP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Questions 28, 29 and 30 as they appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Data for this variable is mainly derived from questions 29 and 30 on the Census Household Form

28

Has the person *completed* any educational qualification (including a trade certificate)?

• Mark one box only.

Visit [www.abs.gov.au/censushelp](#) for more information on the treatment of AQF or vocational certificates.

☐ No ► Go to 32

☐ No, still studying for first qualification ► Go to 32

☐ Yes, trade certificate/apprenticeship

☐ Yes, other qualification

29

What is the level of the *highest* qualification the person has *completed*?

• For example: TRADE CERTIFICATE, BACHELOR DEGREE, ASSOCIATE DIPLOMA, CERTIFICATE II, ADVANCED DIPLOMA.

Level of qualification

30

What is the main field of study for the person's *highest* qualification *completed*?

• For example: PLUMBING, HISTORY, PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHING, HAIRDRESSING, GREENKEEPING.

Field of study

[Text only versions of these questions are also available](#)

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Number of Children Ever Born

This data quality statement applies to Number of Children Ever Born (TISP), and Number of Children Ever Born (ranges) (TISRP)

Number of Children Ever Born (TISP, TISRP)

This variable counts the number of children ever born (live births) to each female aged 15 years and over.

The non-response rate for this variable was 6.0% (6.9% in 2006). More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

Data for this variable is captured automatically from written numeric responses, or the 'None' mark box. This process is subject to low levels of recognition error. The data are subject to sample checks to ensure an acceptable level of quality. In addition outlying values are checked manually to ensure that they match the actual response on the form. The data may include a small proportion of persons with unusually high numbers of children ever born, as all numeric responses are accepted as reported.

Additional categories have been made available for 2011 to include single fields for values from 0 to 29. Values of 30 or more are grouped as a single category.

Ranged data is also available from the variable [Number of Children Ever Born \(ranges\)](#).

More information on Number of Children Ever Born (TISP) is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 32 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

32 For each female, how many babies has she ever given birth to? • Include live births only. • Exclude adopted, foster and step children.  Visit www.abs.gov.au/censushelp for more information.	Number of babies ☐ None
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Number of Employees

Number of Employees (EMPP)

This variable describes the number of employees (in ranges) employed by owner-managers. Number of Employees (EMPP) is used to help understand the nature of self-employment (whether working on own account, or as an employer), and the characteristics of small business owners.

The question relating to EMPP was first asked in the 2006 Census. Further information on Census Topics 1911-2011, can be found in [How Australia Takes a Census](#) (cat. no. 2903.0).

The non-response rate for EMPP was 1.7% (2.1% in 2006). Unlike some other Census variables, the non-response rate for EMPP is not affected by persons who were imputed into dwellings that did not return a Census Form, as this variable is only applicable to owner-managers of incorporated or unincorporated enterprises (see Employment Types - EMTP), that is 15.1% of all employed persons. More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

The responses to this question are captured automatically from mark box responses on the form so the risk of processing error is minimal. Sample checks are undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality. In a small proportion of cases (testing has indicated that this is less than 1.0%), respondents provided an incorrect number of responses (for EMPP, respondents were asked to only mark one response). In these cases, responses were accepted in the order they appeared on the form and the extra responses were rejected.

EMPP can be used in conjunction with Employment Type (EMTP) to obtain an estimate of 'own account workers' (owner-managers of unincorporated enterprises that have no employees). This was a category in the 2001 version of Labour Force Status (LFSP).

The question on Number of Employees is not asked on the Interviewer Household Form (IHF), a form type primarily used in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities across Australia. Persons enumerated on this form type are automatically given a value of 'Not Stated' for this variable.

More information on EMPP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0)

Question 37 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

37 Does the person's business employ people? • Mark one box only.	☐ No, no employees ☐ Yes, 1 - 19 employees ☐ Yes, 20 or more employees
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[A text only version of this question is also available.](#)

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Occupation

Occupation (OCCP)

This variable describes the occupation or main job held by employed people aged 15 years and over in the week prior to Census Night.

The questions relating to Occupation (OCCP) were first asked in the 1911 Census. Prior to the 1986 Census, a single question was asked about title of occupation. In 1986 a second question on main tasks or duties that a person usually performed in his or her job was included to improve the quality of coding. The questions have remained the same for subsequent Censuses with some revision of the examples and instructions only. Further information on Census Topics 1911–2011, can be found in [How Australia Takes a Census](#) (cat. no. 2903.0).

The non-response rate for this variable was 0.8% (0.8% in 2006). Unlike some other Census variables the non-response rate is not affected by persons imputed into dwellings that did not return a Census Form, as OCCP is only applicable for persons with a labour force status of employed. More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

OCCP is mainly coded based on written responses for occupation title and main tasks performed (questions 38 and 39 on the Census Household Form). Employer's business name (question 40), employer's industry (question 42) and main goods or services produced (question 43) may also be used to assist quality occupation coding outcomes.

The [Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupations \(ANZSCO\), First Edition, Revision 1](#) (cat. no. 1220.0), released in 2009, was used to code data for OCCP. Revision 1 included the addition of 24 new occupations (categories at the 6-digit level) and the deletion or merging of eight occupations. It also included minor changes to the classification structure and definitional changes for some occupations.

Occupation coding is reliant on a variety of processes. All text response fields that contribute to occupation coding are first auto-repaired before being sent through an auto-coding process. This text repair and automatic coding process resulted in approximately 67% of all responses being coded. The remaining records that did not successfully achieve a code in auto-coding were examined by ABS clerical staff and independently assessed for an ANZCO code. When completing their Census Form, some people provide responses which cannot be coded. In these instances, an 'Inadequately Described' code is allocated during processing. There was little change in the overall proportion of these responses, which for 2011 comprised 0.51% of the data (increasing from 0.46% in 2006).

More information on OCCP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Questions 38 and 39 as they appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Data for this variable is mainly derived from questions 38 and 39 on the Census Household Form.

[illegible]

39 What are the main tasks that the person usually performs in the occupation reported at Question 38?

- Give full details.
- For example: LOOKING AFTER CHILDREN AT A DAY CARE CENTRE, TEACHING SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS, MAKING CAKES AND PASTRIES, OPERATING LEATHER TANNING MACHINE, LEARNING TO MAKE AND REPAIR TOOLS AND DIES, RUNNING A SHEEP AND WHEAT FARM.
- For managers, provide main activities managed.

Tasks or duties

[Text only versions of these questions are also available.](#)

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Place of Usual Residence

This data quality statement applies to Place of Usual Residence (PURP) and Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence (IFPURP)

Place of Usual Residence (PURP, IFPURP)

Place of Usual Residence records the geographic area in which a person usually lives. The categories in this variable have changed to reflect the new [Australian Statistical Geography Standard \(ASGS\)](#) used for the 2011 Census. For more information refer to the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0). Provision is also made for persons who indicate that they have no usual place of residence.

The technical definition of usual residence refers to the address at which a person lives or intends to live for six months or more. Persons visiting Australia from another country for less than one year are considered overseas visitors. However, the data is self-reported and in some cases, the address that is reported may be that which respondents consider their 'usual address' rather than necessary meeting the technical definition.

For the 94.3% of persons who were at home on Census Night (i.e. where UAICP = 1), Place of Usual Residence is automatically derived from their Place of Enumeration. A further 1.0% of persons usually lived overseas, and their PURP is therefore coded as such. For the 4.7% of persons who lived elsewhere in Australia, the address details provided on the form were coded to a Mesh Block (MB) using automatic or clerical processes. Sample checks were conducted for all processes to ensure a high standard of quality.

If the Place of Usual Residence cannot be determined, then it is imputed. PURP is a hierarchical classification, ranging from the broadest geographical level (Australia) at the top of the hierarchy to the finest level (MB). The variable Imputation Flag for Place of Usual Residence (IFPURP) indicates if a person's place of usual residence was imputed in the Census, and to what level. There are four categories:

- 01 Not imputed - State/territory, SA2 and SA1 stated
- 02 SA1 imputed - State/territory and SA2 stated
- 03 SA2 and SA1 imputed - State/territory and/or Capital City provided
- 04 State/territory, SA2 and SA1 imputed

The imputation rate for PURP at the Statistical Area level 1 (SA1) was 3.9%. The majority of cases where PURP was imputed are attributable to persons that either did not return a form or returned a form but did not provide any usual address information. A smaller proportion provided address information that was not able to be coded to an SA1 but was able to be coded to a higher geographic level.

More information on PURP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 8 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

8 Where does the person usually live?

- For persons who usually live in another country and who are visiting Australia for less than one year, mark 'Other country'.
- For other persons, 'usually live' means that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in 2011.
- For persons who now have no usual address, write 'NONE' in the 'Suburb/Locality' box.
- For boarders at boarding school, write the address of the boarding school or college.
- Remember to mark box like this: ☐

☐ The address shown on the front of this form

☐ Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address

Apartment/Flat/Unit number (if any)

Street number

Street name

Suburb/Locality

State/Territory

Postcode

☐ Other country

[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago

Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P)

This variable records the geographic area in which a person usually lived five years ago (i.e. at August 9, 2006). It is applicable for all usual residents of Australia, except for persons aged less than five years.

The question relating to Place of Usual Residence Five Years Ago (PUR5P) was first asked in the 1971 Census. Further information on Census Topics 1911-2011, can be found in [How Australia Takes a Census](#) (cat. no. 2903.0).

The non-response rate for this variable was 6.5% in 2011 (7.4% in 2006). More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

PUR5P is a hierarchical classification, ranging from the broadest geographical level (Australia) at the top of the hierarchy, to the finest level (SA2). The categories in this variable have changed to reflect the new [Australian Statistical Geography Standard \(ASGS\)](#) used for the 2011 Census. For more information refer to the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0). Provision is also made for persons who indicated that they had no usual place of residence five years ago.

PUR5P is coded to Statistical Area 2 (SA2) level. In order to assist with time series comparison and to ensure data for Local Government Areas (LGA) was available, PUR5P was dual-coded to both SA2 and Statistical Local Area (SLA) for 2011. If PUR5P cannot be coded to the SA2 level, it is assigned to a 'capital city undefined' category, or a 'state undefined' category. The proportion of records coded to these categories was 0.7% in 2011 compared with 0.5% in 2006.

For the 54.8% of persons whose PUR5P was the same as their [Place of Usual Residence \(PURP\)](#), their PUR5P is automatically derived from their PURP. For the 4.6% of persons whose PUR5P was not the same as their PURP, but was the same as their [Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago \(PUR1P\)](#), their PUR5P is automatically derived from their PUR1P. A further 6.0% of persons usually lived overseas five years ago, and their PUR5P is therefore coded as such. For the 28.6% of persons who lived elsewhere in Australia five years ago, the address details provided on the form were coded using automatic or clerical processes. Sample checks were conducted for all processes to ensure a high standard of quality.

More information on PUR5P is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 10 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

10 Where did the person usually live five years ago (at 9 August 2006)?

- If the person is less than five years old, leave blank.
- For persons who had no usual address on 9 August 2006, give the address at which they were then living.
- Remember to mark box like this: ☐

- ☐ Same as in question 8
- ☐ Same as in question 9
- ☐ Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address

Street number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Street name

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Suburb/Locality

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

State/Territory

--	--	--	--

Postcode

--	--	--	--	--	--

☐ Other country

[A text only version of this question is also available.](#)

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Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago

Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P)

This variable records the geographic area in which a person usually lived one year ago (i.e. at August 9, 2010). It is applicable for all usual residents of Australia, except for persons aged less than one year.

This question relating to Place of Usual Residence One Year Ago (PUR1P) was first asked in the 1976 Census. Further information on Census Topics 1911–2011, can be found in [How Australia Takes a Census](#) (cat. no. 2903.0).

The non-response rate for this variable was 5.3% in 2011 (6.1% in 2006). More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

PUR1P is a hierarchical classification, ranging from the broadest geographical level (Australia) at the top of the hierarchy, to the finest level (SA2). The categories in this variable have changed to reflect the new [Australian Statistical Geography Standard \(ASGS\)](#) used for the 2011 Census. For more information refer to the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0). Provision is also made for persons who indicated that they had no usual place of residence one year ago.

PUR1P is coded to Statistical Area 2 (SA2) level. In order to assist with time series comparison and to ensure data for Local Government Areas (LGA) was available, PUR1P was dual-coded to both SA2 and Statistical Local Area (SLA) for 2011. If PUR1P cannot be coded to the SA2 level, it is assigned to a 'capital city undefined' category, or a 'state undefined' category. The proportion of records coded to these categories was 0.2% in 2011 compared with 0.1% in 2006.

For the 79.8% of persons whose PUR1P was the same as their [Place of Usual Residence \(PURP\)](#), their PUR1P is automatically derived from PURP. A further 1.5% of persons usually lived overseas one year ago, and their PUR1P is therefore coded as such. For the 13.6% of persons who lived elsewhere in Australia one year ago, the address details provided on the form were coded using automatic or clerical processes. Sample checks were conducted for all processes to ensure a high standard of quality.

More information on PUR1P is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 9 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

9 Where did the person usually live one year ago (at 9 August 2010)?	☐ Same as in question 8
- If the person is less than one year old, leave blank. - For persons who had no usual address on 9 August 2010, give the address at which they were then living. - Remember to mark box like this: ☐	☐ Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address
	Street number
	Street name
	Suburb/Locality
	State/Territory
	Postcode
	☐ Other country

[A text only version of this question is also available.](#)

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Place of Work

Place of Work (POWP)

This variable records the geographic area in which a person worked in the week before Census Night. Place of Work (POWP) is a hierarchical classification, ranging from the broadest geographic level (Australia), to the finest level (Destination Zone). The categories in this variable have changed to reflect the new [Australian Statistical Geography Standard \(ASGS\)](#) used for the 2011 Census. For more information refer to the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0). Data is also available for Local Government Areas (LGAs) to assist with time series comparison.

This question was first asked in the 1971 Census. Further information on Census Topics 1911-2011, can be found in [How Australia Takes a Census](#) (cat. no. 2903.0).

The non-response rate for POWP was 2.5% in 2011 (4.9% in 2006). Unlike some other Census variables the non-response rate is not affected by persons imputed into dwellings that did not return a Census Form, as POWP is only applicable for persons with a labour force status of employed. For 2011, where a respondent provided a response to the 'Business name' question but not the 'Workplace address' question, this was not considered to be 'non-response', though in some circumstances it was likely to have been coded as such in 2006. This may lead to a decrease in the non-response rate, but a corresponding increase in the 'state undefined' category. More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

POWP is determined from written responses to the 'Business name' and 'Workplace address' questions, and is coded to units of geography known as Destination Zones (DZNs). DZNs are defined by the relevant State Transport Authority (STAs) from each state or territory (i.e. Department of Transport), in conjunction with the ABS. DZNs are aggregates of Mesh Blocks (though data is not coded to the Mesh Block level), and Mesh Blocks aggregate to Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2s).

DZNs are not necessarily comparable across Censuses, particularly as the specifications for their design differed between 2006 and 2011 (in 2006, DZNs aggregated to SLAs rather than SA2s, and there was no requirement for them to aggregate to the Mesh Block level).

While data for LGAs is available for both 2006 and 2011, there may have been changes to LGA boundaries between 2006 and 2011 which need to be taken into account. More information is available in the [Australian Standard Geographical Classification, July 2011](#) (cat. no. 1216.0).

If a particular response cannot be coded to a DZN, it will be coded to the SA2 level. If it cannot be coded to the SA2 level, it will be assigned to a "capital city undefined" category, or a "state undefined" category.

In 2011, coding indexes were supplied by the ABS based on indexes used for other geographic topics in the Census, supplemented with other information from the STAs (such as lists of businesses and properties). This was a different approach to previous Censuses, where the coding indexes were wholly supplied by the STAs.

A considerable amount of effort from both the ABS and the STAs was spent in validating subsequent data. This should result in generally improved quality of POWP data, though there may be some differences between 2006 and 2011 caused by the different coding indexes used. In particular, there may be differences around how partial responses were coded and therefore an increase in the number of responses in the 'state undefined' and 'capital city undefined' categories. There may also be an increase in these categories as there are more SA2s than there were SLAs. SA2s tend to be smaller, and consequently more addresses may be unable to be coded at that level of precision.

The proportion of records coded to these categories was 5.8% in 2011 compared with 1.1% in 2006.

When used in conjunction with Method of Travel to Work (MTWP) data, users should be aware that POWP refers

to the main job held last week, while MTWP refers to Census Day. This may explain why, for a small proportion of records, MTWP may appear inconsistent with POWP or Place of Usual Residence (PURP) information.

More information on POWP can be found in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

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Proficiency in Spoken English

Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP)

This variable classifies a person's self-assessed proficiency in spoken English for persons who speak a language other than English at home.

The non-response rate for Proficiency in Spoken English (ENGP) was 1.3% (1.8% in 2006). Unlike most other variables, the rate is not affected by the occurrence of non-responding dwellings. ENGP is only applicable for those persons who have already provided a language other than English in the question on 'Language Spoken at Home' (LANP) or have answered ENGP. More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

The responses to this question are captured automatically from mark box responses on the form so the risk of processing error is minimal. Sample checks are undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality. In a small proportion of cases (testing has indicated that this is less than 1.0%), respondents provided an incorrect number of responses (for ENGP, respondents were asked to only mark one response). In these cases, responses were accepted in the order they appeared on the form and the extra responses were rejected.

More information on ENGP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 17 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

17 How well does the person speak <i>English</i> ? • Remember to mark box like this: 	☐ Very well ☐ Well ☐ Not well ☐ Not at all
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Proficiency in Spoken English/Language

Proficiency in Spoken English/Language (ENGLP)

This variable (released with the mnemonic ENGP01 in previous Censuses) combines responses from questions 16 and 17 on the Census Household Form. These questions ask if a person speaks a language other than English at home and, if so, how well they speak English. It varies from the [Proficiency in Spoken English \(ENGP\)](#) variable as it includes persons who speak English only.

The non-response rate for this variable (including those who did not respond to the question asking if a person spoke a language other than English) was 5.0%. More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

For more information, see the data quality statements for [Proficiency in Spoken English \(ENGP\)](#) and [Language Spoken at Home \(LANP\)](#).

More information on ENGLP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Questions 16 and 17 as they appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Two Census questions are used to capture data for this variable.

16 Does the person speak a language other than English at home? - Mark one box only. - If more than one language other than English, write the one that is spoken most often. - Remember to mark box like this: ☒	☐ No, English only ► Go to 18 ☐ Yes, Italian ☐ Yes, Greek ☐ Yes, Cantonese ☐ Yes, Arabic ☐ Yes, Mandarin ☐ Yes, Vietnamese Yes, other – please specify <table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>																																								
17 How well does the person speak English? Remember to mark box like this: ☒	☐ Very well ☐ Well ☐ Not well ☐ Not at all																																								

[Text only versions of these questions are also available](#)

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Public/Private Employer Indicator

Public/Private Employer Indicator (GNGP)

This variable classifies employed people aged 15 years and over according to whether they are employed in the government (public) or non-government (private) sector. The public sector is further broken down into National, State and Territory or Local Government.

The non-response rate for Public/Private Employer Indicator (GNGP) was 1.1% (1.3% in 2006). Unlike some other Census variables, the non-response rate is not affected by persons imputed into dwellings that did not return a Census Form, as GNGP is only applicable for persons with a labour force status of employed. More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

GNGP data is derived from responses to a number of questions on the form. GNGP is closely linked with those questions used to determine [Industry of Employment \(INDP\)](#). These questions include:

- **Question 40** The business name of the person's employer.
- **Question 41** The workplace address of the person's employer.
- **Question 42** The type of industry the person identifies with.
- **Question 43** The main goods or services produced by the person's employer.

Data for GNGP is captured automatically from written numeric responses to these questions. This process is subject to low levels of recognition error. The data are subject to sample checks to ensure an acceptable level of quality.

In 2011, GNGP was autocoded along with INDP using versions of the ABS's Business Register. This was not the case in 2006, where it was coded based on a separate GNGP index after autocoding. This change in methodology should lead to more accurate GNGP output data, however this is reliant on respondents reporting Business Name correctly. In cases where GNGP could not be determined through autocoding, responses were examined by ABS clerical staff and independently assessed for a GNGP code. Responses were coded to 'private' in the absence of any information suggesting that a 'government' classification was more appropriate. The 2011 approach is expected to have contributed to an improvement in the general quality of the data.

More information on GNGP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Questions 40, 41, 42 and 43 as they appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Data for this variable is derived from questions 40 to 43 on the Census Household Form.

Registered Marital Status

This data quality statement applies to
Registered Marital Status (MSTP) and Imputation Flag
for Registered Marital Status (IFMSTP)

Registered Marital Status (MSTP, IFMSTP)

This variable records a person's current status in regard to a registered marriage, i.e. whether he/she is widowed, divorced, separated, married or has never married.

Where Registered Marital Status (MSTP) was not stated, it was imputed (or derived to Not Applicable when age is less than 15 years). The proportion of persons that had their Registered Marital Status imputed in the 2011 Census was 4.7% compared to 5.4% in 2006. The majority of imputed registered marital status are attributed to persons in occupied dwellings on Census Night that did not return a form. A smaller proportion were due to persons who returned a partially completed form without reporting registered marital status.

The variable Imputation Flag for Registered Marital Status (IFMSTP) indicates if a person's Registered Marital Status was imputed in the Census. There are three categories:

- 1 Marital Status Imputed
- 2 Marital Status Not Imputed
- @ Not Applicable

More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

The responses to this question are captured automatically from mark-box responses on the form so the risk of processing error is minimal. Sample checks are undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality. In a small proportion of cases (testing has indicated that this is less than 1.0%), respondents provided an incorrect number of responses (for MSTP, respondents were asked to only mark one response). In these cases, responses were accepted in the order they appeared on the form and the extra responses were rejected.

More information on MSTP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 6 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

6 What is the person's present marital status? • 'Married' refers to registered marriages. • Remember to mark box like this: ☐	☐ Never married ☐ Widowed ☐ Divorced ☐ Separated but not divorced ☐ Married
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Relationship as Reported for Couples

Relationship as Reported for Couples (RLCP)

This variable records the husband/wife or de facto partner relationship as it is reported for both opposite-sex and same-sex couples. The variable shows the number of people who reported their relationship as 'husband or wife'.

In the 2011 Census, data on the relationships people have with others in the same dwelling, including husband/wife or defacto partner, is mainly derived from question 5 on the Census Household Form, which asks for each person's relationship to Person 1 on the form.

This variable is new for 2011.

For further information see the data quality statement for [Relationship in Household \(RLHP\)](#). Also refer to the [Same-sex couples fact sheet](#) for more details.

More information on Relationship as Reported for Couples (RLCP) is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 5 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Data for this variable is mainly derived from question 5 on the Census Household Form.

5 What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2? • Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER. • Remember to mark box like this: ☒	No answer required for Person 1	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of Person 1 ☐ Stepchild of Person 1 ☐ Brother or sister of Person 1 ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Relationship in Household

Relationship in Household (RLHP)

This variable describes the relationship of each person in a family to the family reference person or, where a person is not a part of a family, that person's relationship to the household reference person.

Categories have been revised for Relationship in Household (RLHP). A new category 'Other non-classifiable relationship' has been added to RLHP for 2011.

In the 2011 Census, data on the relationships people have with others in the same dwelling is mainly derived from question 5 on the Census Household Form, which asks for each person's relationship to Person 1 on the form.

During the processing of Census data, families and households are identified and created based around a 'family reference person', and RLHP is derived for each person in the dwelling. In over 95% of cases Person 1 is the family or household reference person. For the remaining cases, a different person is selected to better allow relationships to be identified or because more than one family was identified as living in the household.

In cases where some members of a household are away from home on Census Night, members of the family nucleus (partners, parents and children) and unrelated persons who were temporarily absent on Census Night (and identified as such in question 53 on the Census Household Form) are taken into account when deriving RLHP. This allows for the identification of some families, and also for distinguishing between lone person and group households.

For people imputed into dwellings for which no form was received, relationship data is set to not applicable. More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

More information on RLHP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

See the data quality statement for [Child Type \(CTPP\)](#) for more information on child relationships.

Relationship variables in the Census data set are complex and subject to a variety of error:

Form and system design

Question 5 on the Census Household Form asks for the persons relationship to Person 1 on the form, with the most common relationships listed as tick-box responses and an 'Other' field for text entry of a different relationship.

Across the community, a wide variety of living arrangements exists and family structures can be complex and dynamic in nature, and so the quality of family data in the Census is partly dependent on people's ability to describe these relationships within the constraints of the generalised questionnaire format required by a Census. In line with current Census standards, a maximum of three families per household, and two people per marriage are able to be identified. While this may generally have only a small effect on the identification of relationships within a dwelling, the impact may be more significant among population groups which are more likely to live in multi-generational households or with larger numbers of extended family members. Investigations carried out have indicated that some of the more significantly affected, smaller population groups can be geographically concentrated, and caution should be exercised when considering small area data.

Reporting error

The reporting of relationships to Person 1 can sometimes mean that closer relationships between other people in the household are sometimes lost, for example reporting 'niece' (of Person 1) instead of 'daughter of person 2'. In other cases, respondents have reported a relationship that is the reverse of what the question is intended to capture, for example, reporting 'grandparent' instead of 'grandchild'. While in many cases these errors are

recognised and rectified, some are automatically accepted and can not be reviewed, precluding an assessment of this error's impact on data quality.

Processing error

More complex or unusual relationships are not automatically accepted by the processing system and are presented for manual intervention. For many households, identifying relationships to assist the coding of family or household structure for that dwelling is quite straightforward. In some cases, additional information such as name, usual residence, marital status and number of children given birth to is also used during data processing to help determine these relationships. Priority is given to identifying those relationships which form a 'family nucleus', i.e. partnerships and parent/child relationships. Interpretation of, at times, very complex family structures by a large number of coding specialists results in variation of coding outcomes that is difficult to measure.

Question 5 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

5 What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2? • Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER. • Remember to mark box like this: ☐	No answer required for Person 1	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of Person 1 ☐ Stepchild of Person 1 ☐ Brother or sister of Person 1 ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Relationship in Household (including grandchildren)

Relationship in Household (including grandchildren) (RLGP)

This variable describes the relationship of each person in a family to the family reference person or, where a person is not a part of a family, that person's relationship to the household reference person. Relationship in Household (including grandchildren) (RLGP) differs from Relationship in Household (RLHP) in that it recognises grandchildren as a child type, and that a grandparent-grandchild relationship is a parent-child relationship rather than an 'other family type' relationship.

In the 2011 Census, data on the relationships people have with others in the same dwelling is mainly derived from question 5 on the Census Household Form, which asks for each person's relationship to Person 1 on the form.

Grandparent families are recognised where there is a grandparent-grandchild relationship present and no parent-child relationship present in a family. Where a parent is temporarily absent from the family, and their relationship reported does not confirm their relationship to their child (for example, if person 1 is not a member of their family nucleus) that parent-child relationship cannot be coded. This can result in a small number of children being reported as grandchildren when a parent is simply absent on Census Night. Users should note that grandparent-grandchild relationships are constructed for the purposes of family coding in order to create a statistical family. It may not be representative of who provides care, for example a grandparent caring for their grandchild or vice versa. More information is available in the [Grandparents families fact sheet](#).

For further information see the data quality statement for [Relationship in Household \(RLHP\)](#).

More information on RLGP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 5 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Data for this variable is mainly derived from question 5 on the Census Household Form.

5 What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2? • Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER. • Remember to mark box like this: ☐	No answer required for Person 1	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of Person 1 ☐ Stepchild of Person 1 ☐ Brother or sister of Person 1 ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Religious Affiliation

Religious Affiliation (RELP)

This variable records a person's religious affiliation.

A question on religion has been included in all Australian Censuses, but answering this question has always been optional. The option not to answer this question is provided for in legislation.

The non-response rate for this variable was 8.6% (11.2% in 2006). As this question is optional, it generally records a higher non-response rate than compared with most Census variables. More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

Most of the data processed for Religious Affiliations (RELP) (88.3%) was captured automatically from mark box responses on the form and the risk of introducing processing error using automatic mark box coding is considered minimal. The remaining responses, consisting mainly of written responses, were coded using a combination of automatic reading and coding processes (10.6%), and manual coding processes (1.2%). In a small proportion of cases (testing has shown that this is around 1.0%), respondents provide more than one response. In these cases, responses were accepted in the order they appeared on the form and the additional responses were ignored.

The [Australian Standard Classification of Religious Groups \(ASCRG\)](#), released in 2011 was used to code data for RELP. This 2011 minor review of the ASCRG resulted in minimal change. There were no changes to the broad, narrow or religion groups of the classification. There were however changes to the coding index, with three religious groups added.

When completing their Census Form, some people provide responses which cannot be coded. In these instances, an 'Inadequately Described' code is allocated during processing. There was a small increase in these responses, which for 2011 comprised 0.6% of the data (increasing from 0.5% in 2006).

There were minimal changes to the forms used to collect data in 2011 compared to the forms used to collect data in 2006. The changes for the religion question (question 19 on the Census Household Form), involved the repositioning of 'Buddhism', 'Greek Orthodox', 'Islam' and 'Baptist'. These changes to the form were a result of analysis of the 2006 Census.

More information on RELP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 19 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

19 What is the person's religion?

- Answering this question is **OPTIONAL**.
- Examples of 'Other - please specify' are: SALVATION ARMY, HINDUISM, JUDAISM, HUMANISM.
- If no religion, mark the 'No religion' box.
- Remember to mark box like this: ☐

☐ Catholic

☐ Anglican (Church of England)

☐ Uniting Church

☐ Presbyterian

☐ Buddhism

☐ Greek Orthodox

☐ Islam

☐ Baptist

☐ Lutheran

Other - please specify

☐ No religion

[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling

Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling (RLNP)

This variable describes the residential status of each person in a non-private dwelling, i.e. whether they were there as either a member of staff, as a guest, patient, inmate, or other resident etc.

Residential Status in a Non-Private Dwelling (RLNP) is only applicable to persons who were in a non-private dwelling on Census Night and were enumerated on a Census Personal Form (question 6 on the Census Personal Form). A small proportion of owners, staff and their families living in the grounds of a non-private dwelling were enumerated on Census Household Forms and are not included in this data item.

The non-response rate for this item was 18.3% in 2011 compared with 15.4% for 2006. Due to their transitory nature, non-response is higher for persons who were staying at a non-private dwelling on Census Night than those enumerated in a private dwelling. More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

This data was captured automatically from mark box responses on the form and these responses were then grouped to form the two output categories.

Around 12.0% of respondents provided an incorrect number of responses. For RLNP, respondents are asked to mark only one response, which will affect the quality of this variable. Processing rules are to accept responses in the order they appear on the form and the extra responses are rejected. For the online form, respondents were able to only select one radio button. In situations where there are multiple selections, only the last selected response is taken. This needs to be noted when analysing RLNP data, especially when analysing changes over time. Users interested in the characteristics of those people that usually reside in a non-private dwelling should consider using RLNP in conjunction with other variables such as the [Usual Address Indicator \(UAICP\)](#) and employment characteristics (due for release in late October 2012).

More information on RLNP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 6 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Personal Form

6 Residential status in this dwelling

- For a person staying in accommodation such as a hotel, hostel, hospital, staff or student quarters on the night of 9 August 2011, mark one of the following:

Residents in these premises

☐ Guest	► Go to 8
☐ Patient	► Go to 8
☐ Inmate	► Go to 8
☐ Resident	► Go to 8
☐ Other	► Go to 8

Persons employed in these premises

☐ Owner, proprietor or manager	► Go to 8
☐ Staff (e.g. porter, cook, teacher, warden)	► Go to 8
☐ Family of owner, proprietor, manager or staff	► Go to 8
☐ Other	► Go to 8

Question 6 Residential status in this dwelling. For a person staying in accommodation such as a hotel, hostel, hospital, staff or student quarters on the night of 9 August 2011, mark one of the following:

Responses available for residents in these premises are: Guest, patient, inmate, resident and other.

Responses available for persons employed in these premises are: Owner proprietor or manager, Staff e.g. porter cook teacher warden, Family of owner proprietor manager or staff, and Other.

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Sex

Sex (SEXP)

This variable records each person's sex as either male or female.

Responses to the question 'Is the person male or female?' were captured automatically from mark box responses on the form so the risk of processing error is minimal. Sample checks of the data were undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality.

There is no non-response for the Sex (SEXP) data item because missing values are imputed. If a form was received but there was no response to the question, Sex was imputed using other information on the form, such as name, relationship or number of children. If this process was not successful then sex was allocated randomly. Clerical intervention during processing was also required where both Male and Female responses were marked. These various types of imputations occurred for 2.2% of all persons.

In some cases where a form was not received for an occupied dwelling, the Collector was still able to obtain from the residents a count of the total number of males and females in that dwelling on Census Night. In cases where this information could not be collected, the number of males and females (and therefore SEXP) was imputed for that dwelling. More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

More information on SEXP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 3 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

3 Is the person male or female? • Mark one box for each person, like this: ☐	☐ Male	☐ Male
	☐ Female	☐ Female

[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Sex of Lone Parent

Sex of Lone Parent (SLPP)

This variable indicates the sex (i.e. either male or female) of lone parents present in the household on Census Night.

Sex of Lone Parent (SLPP) is new for 2011 and combines responses from the sex and relationship questions on the Census Household Form (questions 3, 5 and 53).

For further information see the data quality statements for [Relationship in Household \(RLHP\)](#) and [Sex \(SEXP\)](#).

More information on SLPP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Questions 3 and 5 as they appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Data for this variable is mainly derived from questions 3 and 5 on the Census Household Form. Data for Persons Temporarily Absent (question 53) is also used in a small proportion of cases.

3 Is the person male or female? • Mark one box for each person, like this: —	☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

5 What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2? • Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER. • Remember to mark box like this: —	No answer required for Person 1	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of Person 1 ☐ Stepchild of Person 1 ☐ Brother or sister of Person 1 ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Social Marital Status

Social Marital Status (MDCP)

This variable records a person's relationship status based on their current living arrangements, in terms of whether she or he forms a couple relationship with another person living in the same usual residence and the nature of that relationship.

In the Census, data on the relationships people have with others in the same dwelling, including de facto partnerships or social marriages, is mainly derived from question 5 on the Census Household Form, which asks for each person's relationship to Person 1 on the form.

Reporting relationships in respect of Person 1 only, can make it difficult to establish all the relationships (including partnerships) which exist in a household. In addition, across the community, a wide variety of living arrangements exists and family structures can be complex and dynamic in nature, and so the identification of all de facto partnership in the Census is partly dependent on people's ability to describe these relationships within the constraints of the generalised questionnaire format required by a Census. Where relationships information is insufficient to code Social Marital Status (MDCP) then Registered Marital Status (MSTP) may be used to help establish couple relationships. Additional information such as name and usual residence may also be used during data processing to help determine these relationships. Unless a social marriage is identified for a person, they are regarded as "not married".

Person 1 is the 'reference person' for 94.2% of family reference persons and 99.0% of non-family reference persons. In the remaining cases, a more appropriate person on the form is chosen during clerical coding. For example, an adult is chosen rather than a child, or in the event of multiple family households additional reference persons are chosen.

In cases where some members of a household are away from home on Census Night, members of the family nucleus (partners, parents and children) and unrelated persons who were temporarily absent on Census Night (and identified as such in question 53 on the Census Household Form) are taken into account when deriving MDCP. This allows for the further identification of some partnerships.

For more information, see the data quality statements for [Relationship in Household \(RLHP\)](#) and [Registered Marital Status \(MSTP\)](#).

More information on MDCP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Questions 5 and 53 as they appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Data for this variable is mainly derived from questions 5 and 53 on the Census Household Form.

5 What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2? • Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER. • Remember to mark box like this: ☐	No answer required for Person 1	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of Person 1 ☐ Stepchild of Person 1 ☐ Brother or sister of Person 1 ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

53 For each person absent, complete the following questions:

- Remember to mark boxes like this: ☐

Name of each person who usually lives in this dwelling but was not here on the night of Tuesday, 9 August 2011.

Is the person male or female?

- Mark one box for each person absent

What is the person's date of birth (or age last birthday)?

- Example for date of birth:

Day Month Year
2 3 0 5 1 9 7 0

- If date of birth not known, give age last birthday.

- Example for age last birthday:

4 1 Years

Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

- For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, mark both 'Yes' boxes.

Is the person a full-time student?

What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2?

- Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER.

First or given name 	First or given name 	First or given name
Surname or family name 	Surname or family name 	Surname or family name
☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female
Day Month Year OR Age last birthday Years	Day Month Year OR Age last birthday Years	Day Month Year OR Age last birthday Years
☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander
☐ No ☐ Yes	☐ No ☐ Yes	☐ No ☐ Yes
☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify 	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify 	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify

[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Total Personal Income (weekly)

Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP)

This variable records the income level of people aged 15 years and over. Personal income is collected in ranges in the Census.

Questions on income were first included in the Census in 1933 and have been asked in each Census since 1976. Further information on Census Topics 1911–2011, can be found in [How Australia Takes a Census](#) (cat. no. 2903.0). In 2006, this variable was referred to as 'Individual Income (weekly)'.

The non-response rate for 2011 was 7.9% compared with 8.9% for 2006. More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

Income data is captured automatically from mark box responses on the form so the risk of processing error is minimal. Most of the ranges of income presented on the Census Form were new for 2011 which restricted time series analysis of quality and users are reminded of the changed ranges if comparing intercensal income data.

In a small proportion of cases (testing has indicated that this is under 3.0%), respondents provided an incorrect number of responses (for Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP), respondents are asked to only mark one response). In these cases responses are accepted in the order they appear on the form and the extra responses are rejected.

For an analysis of the issues associated with collecting income data via a Census, including comparisons with other data sources, refer to [Census Paper 03/04 - Income, 2001](#) (cat. no. 2936.0). This analysis was conducted on the 2001 Census data.

More information on INCP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0)

Question 33 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

33 What is the <i>total</i> of all wages/salaries, government benefits, pensions, allowances and other income the person <i>usually</i> receives?	
- MARK ONE BOX ONLY. - Do not deduct: tax, superannuation contributions, health insurance, amounts salary sacrificed, or any other automatic deductions. - Include the following:	
Pensions/Allowances family tax benefit parenting payment unemployment benefits Newstart allowance rent assistance pensions student allowances maintenance (child support) workers' compensation any other pensions/allowances	Other income interest dividends rents (exclude expenses of operation) business/farm income (exclude expenses of operation) income from superannuation any other income Wages/salaries regular overtime commissions and bonuses
Information from this question provides an indication of living standards in different areas.	
Visit www.abs.gov.au/censushelp for more information.	
☐ \$2,000 or more per week (\$104,000 or more per year) ☐ \$1,500 - \$1,999 per week (\$78,000 - \$103,999 per year) ☐ \$1,250 - \$1,499 per week (\$65,000 - \$77,999 per year) ☐ \$1,000 - \$1,249 per week (\$52,000 - \$64,999 per year) ☐ \$800 - \$999 per week (\$41,600 - \$51,999 per year) ☐ \$600 - \$799 per week (\$31,200 - \$41,599 per year) ☐ \$400 - \$599 per week (\$20,800 - \$31,199 per year) ☐ \$300 - \$399 per week (\$15,600 - \$20,799 per year) ☐ \$200 - \$299 per week (\$10,400 - \$15,599 per year) ☐ \$1 - \$199 per week (\$1 - \$10,399 per year) ☐ Nil income ☐ Negative income	

[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Type of Educational Institution Attending

Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP)

This variable records the type of educational institution each full-time or part-time student is attending. The categories cover pre-school through to university or other tertiary institutions.

The non-response rate for 2011 was 4.4% compared with 4.5% for 2006. The non-response rate for Type of Educational Institution Attending (TYPP) is lower than most Census variables as it is only applicable to persons who answered they are a student at the previous question (question 25 on the Census Household Form). More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

In 2007 the Queensland government introduced a non-compulsory Preparatory year of schooling prior to Year 1. In addition, from 2008 the age of compulsory schooling in Queensland increased by six months so that children must be enrolled in school in the year they will turn six by 30 June. These changes need to be noted when making comparisons of pre-school and infants/primary school attendance over time both at the state and national levels.

This data was captured automatically from mark box responses on the form so the risk of processing error is minimal. In a small proportion of cases (testing has indicated that this is less than 4.0%), respondents provide an incorrect number of responses (for TYPP, respondents are asked to mark only one response). In these cases, responses are accepted in the order they appear on the form and the extra responses are rejected. Sample checks of the data are undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality as well as an additional level of checking in the final stages of processing.

Additional sources of information regarding type of educational institution attended can be found in other ABS publications and associated collections. Refer to the [Education and Training Statistics](#) home page on the ABS website.

More information on TYPP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 25 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

25 What type of educational institution is the person attending? • Mark one box only. • Include external or correspondence students. • Include secondary colleges and senior high schools under the 'Secondary school' category. • Remember to mark box like this: ☒  Visit www.abs.gov.au/censushelp for more information about year equivalents	☐ Pre-school ☐ Infants/Primary school ☐ Government ☐ Catholic ☐ Other non-government ☐ Secondary school ☐ Government ☐ Catholic ☐ Other non-government ☐ Tertiary institution ☐ Technical or further educational institution (including TAFE Colleges) ☐ University or other higher educational institution ☐ Other educational institution
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability

Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability (UNCAREP)

This variable records people who, in the two weeks prior to Census Night, spent time providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family members or others because of a disability, long term illness or problems related to old age. This includes people who are in receipt of a Carer Allowance or Carer Payment but does not include work done through a voluntary organisation or group.

Questions on unpaid work, including unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, were first asked for the 2006 Census. These questions were repeated for 2011. More information on the question design can be found in the [Measures of Unpaid Work fact sheet](#).

The non-response rate for Unpaid Assistance to a Person with a Disability (UNCAREP) was 8.5% (10.1% in 2006). More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

The responses to this question are captured automatically from mark box responses on the form so the risk of processing error is minimal. Sample checks are undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality. In a small proportion of cases (less than 0.1%), respondents provided an incorrect combination of responses. This occurred when a 'No' response was marked together with the 'Yes' response. In these cases the 'Yes' response is retained and the 'No' response rejected.

Additional sources of information regarding caring can be found in other ABS publications and associated collections. Refer to the [Disability and Carers](#) home page on the ABS website.

More information on UNCAREP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 49 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

49 In the <i>last two weeks</i> did the person spend time providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family members or others because of a disability, a long term illness or problems related to old age? • Recipients of Carer Allowance or Carer Payment should state that they provided unpaid care. • Ad hoc help or assistance, such as shopping, should only be included if the person needs this sort of assistance because of his/her condition. • Do not include work done through a voluntary organisation or group.	☐ No, did not provide unpaid care, help or assistance ☐ Yes, provided unpaid care, help or assistance
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Unpaid Child Care (CHCAREP)

This variable records whether a person spent any time caring for a child/children (under 15 years) without pay, in the two weeks prior to Census Night.

Questions on unpaid work, including unpaid childcare, were first asked for the 2006 Census. These questions were repeated for 2011. More information on the question design can be found in the [Measures of Unpaid Work fact sheet](#).

The non-response rate for this variable was 7.8% in 2011 (9.2% in 2006). More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

The responses to this question are captured automatically from mark box responses on the form so the risk of processing error is minimal. Sample checks are undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality. In a small proportion of cases (less than 0.1%), respondents provided an incorrect combination of responses. This occurred when a 'No' response was marked together with one or both of the 'Yes' responses. In these cases the 'Yes' responses are retained and the 'No' response is rejected.

Users should use caution when analysing the results for older respondents who reported they cared for their own child. The 2011 Census shows a small proportion (0.2%) of persons aged 80 years and over indicating that they were caring for their own child aged under 15 years. 5.0% of this subset had their ages imputed, either due to the lack of respondent information or to conform with family processing rules. Imputation rules do not reference Unpaid Child Care (CHCAREP) as a factor, so there is no statistical correlation between the fields Age (AGEP) and CHCAREP for this group. The remainder reported their Date of Birth and/or Age last birthday, and the output (AGEP) remains 'as reported'. The following scenarios are possible for this data:

- both variables are correct (for example an aged parent looking after his/her child)
- AGEP is correct and the CHCAREP response is wrong (respondents may have misunderstood the childcare question eg. considered grandchildren or other children in the extended family to be their 'own children' or did not realise that the question referred to only children who were less than 15 years of age)
- AGEP is incorrect and CHCAREP is correct (refer to the data quality statement for [AGEP](#) for further information about the quality of age data), or
- neither variable is correct.

Additional sources of information regarding unpaid child care can be found in other ABS publications and associated collections, including [Childhood Education and Care, Australia, June 2011](#) (cat. no. 4402.0) which refers to usual care arrangements for children aged 0-12 years.

The [Children and Youth](#) page on the ABS website also contains links to alternative data sources that may be of relevance to users.

More information on CHCAREP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0)

Question 50 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

50 In the <i>last two weeks</i> did the person spend time looking after a child, <i>without pay</i> ? • Only include children who were less than 15 years of age. • Mark all applicable responses.	☐ No ☐ Yes, looked after my own child ☐ Yes, looked after a child other than my own
---	---

[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours

Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours (DOMP)

This variable records the number of hours each person aged 15 years and over spent performing unpaid domestic work in their own home and in other places, for themselves, their family, and other people in the household, in the week prior to Census Night.

Questions on unpaid work, including unpaid domestic work, were first asked for the 2006 Census. These questions were repeated for 2011. More information on the question design can be found in the [Measures of Unpaid Work fact sheet](#).

The non-response rate for this variable was 8.5% (10.1% in 2006). More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

The responses to this question are captured automatically from mark box responses on the form so the risk of processing error is minimal. Sample checks are undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality.

In a small proportion of cases (less than 0.1%), respondents provided more than the required one response. Where more than one response was marked, the 'Yes' response with the highest number of hours was accepted over any other responses, including any 'No' response.

More information on Unpaid Domestic Work: Number of Hours (DOMP) is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0)

Question 48 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

48 In the <i>last week</i> did the person spend time doing unpaid domestic work for their household? • Include all housework, food/drink preparation and cleanup, laundry, gardening, home maintenance and repairs, and household shopping and finance management.  Visit www.abs.gov.au/censushelp for more information.	☐ No, did not do any unpaid domestic work in the last week ☐ Yes, less than 5 hours ☐ Yes, 5 to 14 hours ☐ Yes, 15 to 29 hours ☐ Yes, 30 hours or more
--	---

[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator

Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P)

This variable records whether a person lived in the same address five years ago as their current usual residence, whether they lived elsewhere in Australia five years ago, or whether they usually lived in another country five years ago. It is applicable for all usual residents of Australia, except for persons aged less than five years.

The question relating to Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator (UAI5P) was first asked in the 1971 Census. Further information on Census Topics 1911-2011, can be found in [How Australia Takes a Census](#) (cat. no. 2903.0).

The non-response rate for this variable was 6.0% in 2011 (7.0% in 2006). More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

The responses to this question are captured automatically from mark box responses on the form so the risk of processing error is minimal. Sample checks are undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality. Where the indicator mark boxes have been left blank by a respondent but they have reported an address five years ago, UAI5P is derived based on the address reported. If the respondent does not report either the indicator or the address, they will be set to not stated. However, where a person who is aged under 20 years (ie they were aged under 15 one year ago) does not respond to the usual address five years ago question, but their parent(s) did respond, their UAI5P is set to the same value as their parent.

For Interviewer Household Forms (IHF), primarily used in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, the response options on the form are different. Instead of asking if respondents lived in their place of usual residence five years ago, the form asks if people lived in 'this dwelling' (i.e. the dwelling in which they were enumerated), elsewhere in the community, or elsewhere in Australia. The data is re-derived to ensure that the data is comparable to those enumerated using other form types. For IHFs, mobility is considered at the community level rather than at the individual dwelling level.

In previous Censuses, there was a separate category for people who had the same address five years ago as for one year ago. This allowed users to differentiate between those people who lived at a different address five years ago and one year ago, and those who lived at the same address five years ago and one year ago. While the data is collected and processed in the same way as in 2006, this data is no longer publicly available as it is merged with 'elsewhere in Australia' prior to release.

More information on UAI5P is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 10 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Data for this variable is derived from question 10 on the Census Household Form.

10 Where did the person usually live five years ago (at 9 August 2006)?

- If the person is less than five years old, leave blank.
- For persons who had no usual address on 9 August 2006, give the address at which they were then living.
- Remember to mark box like this: ☐

- ☐ Same as in question 8
- ☐ Same as in question 9
- ☐ Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address

Street number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Street name

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Suburb/Locality

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

State/Territory

--	--	--	--

Postcode

--	--	--	--	--	--

☐ Other country

[A text only version of this question is also available.](#)

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Usual Address Indicator

Usual Address Indicator (UAICP)

This variable records whether a person usually lives in the dwelling where they were enumerated (i.e. they were at home on Census Night), whether they usually live elsewhere in Australia, or whether they usually live in another country (i.e. they were an overseas visitor).

The data is largely captured from mark box responses on the form so the risk of processing error is very low. Sample checks of the data were undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality.

Where the indicator mark boxes have been left blank by a respondent but they have reported a usual address, Usual Address Indicator (UAICP) is derived based on the address reported. UAICP may also be derived based on the relationship information reported on the form indicating that they are a visitor.

Where there was no response in the mark boxes and there was no address or other information that could be used to derive UAICP, then it was imputed. The proportion of persons that had their UAICP imputed in the 2011 Census was 3.7%, compared with 4.1% in 2006. The majority of cases where UAICP was imputed are attributable to persons in occupied dwellings on Census Night that did not return a form.

More information on UAICP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 8 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

8 Where does the person usually live?

- For persons who usually live in another country and who are visiting Australia for less than one year, mark 'Other country'.
- For other persons, 'usually live' means that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in 2011.
- For persons who now have no usual address, write 'NONE' in the 'Suburb/Locality' box.
- For boarders at boarding school, write the address of the boarding school or college.
- Remember to mark box like this: ☒

☐ The address shown on the front of this form

☐ Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address

Apartment/Flat/Unit number (if any)

Street number

Street name

Suburb/Locality

State/Territory Postcode

☐ Other country

[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator

Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P)

This variable records whether a person lived in the same address one year ago as their current usual residence, whether they lived elsewhere in Australia one year ago, or whether they usually lived in another country one year ago. It is applicable for all usual residents of Australia, except for persons aged less than one year.

The question relating to The Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator (UAI1P) was first asked in the 1976 Census. Further information on Census Topics 1911–2011, can be found in [How Australia Takes a Census](#) (cat. no. 2903.0).

The non-response rate for this variable was 5.1% in 2011 (7.4% in 2006). More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

The responses to this question are captured automatically from mark box responses on the form so the risk of processing error is minimal. Sample checks are undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality. Where the indicator mark boxes have been left blank by a respondent but they have reported an address one year ago, UAI1P is derived based on the address reported. If the respondent does not report either the indicator or the address, they will be set to not stated. However, where a person who is aged under 16 years (i.e. they were aged under 15 one year ago) does not respond to the usual address one year ago question, but their parent(s) did respond, their UAI1P is set to the same value as their parent.

For Interviewer Household Forms (IHF), primarily used in discrete Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, the response options on the form are different. Instead of asking if respondents lived in their place of usual residence one year ago, the form asks if people lived in 'this dwelling' (i.e. the dwelling in which they were enumerated), elsewhere in the community, or elsewhere in Australia. The data is re-derived to ensure that the data is comparable to those enumerated using other form types. For IHFs, mobility is considered at the community level rather than at the individual dwelling level.

More information on UAI1P is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 9 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Data for this variable is derived from question 9 on the Census Household Form.

9 Where did the person usually live one year ago (at 9 August 2010)?

- If the person is less than one year old, leave blank.
- For persons who had no usual address on 9 August 2010, give the address at which they were then living.
- Remember to mark box like this: ☐

☐ Same as in question 8

☐ Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address

Street number

Street name

Suburb/Locality

State/Territory Postcode

☐ Other country

[A text only version of this question is also available.](#)

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Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group

Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group (VOLWP)

This variable records people who spent time doing unpaid voluntary work through an organisation or group, in the twelve months prior to Census Night. It excludes work done as part of paid employment, in a family business, and if the main reason for the work was to qualify for Government benefit.

Questions on unpaid work, including voluntary work for an organisation or group, were first asked for the 2006 Census. These questions were repeated for 2011. More information on the question design can be found in the [Measures of Unpaid Work fact sheet](#).

The non-response rate for Voluntary Work for an Organisation or Group (VOLWP) was 8.2% (9.5% in 2006). More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

The responses to this question are captured automatically from mark box responses on the form so the risk of processing error is minimal. Sample checks are undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality. In a very small proportion of cases (less than 0.1%), respondents provided an incorrect combination of responses. This occurred when both the 'No' and 'Yes' responses were marked. In these cases the 'Yes' response is retained and the 'No' response rejected.

Additional sources of information regarding unpaid child care can be found in [Voluntary Work, Australia, 2010](#) (cat. no. 4441.0.0). This provides data about participation in voluntary work through an organisation or group.

More information on VOLWP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 51 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

51 In the <i>last twelve months</i> did the person spend any time doing voluntary work through an organisation or group? • Exclude anything you do as part of your paid employment or to qualify for a Government benefit. • Exclude working in a family business.	☐ No, did not do voluntary work ☐ Yes, did voluntary work
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Year of Arrival in Australia

This data quality statement applies to Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP) and Year of Arrival in Australia (ranges) (YARRP)

Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP, YARRP)

For people born overseas, this variable records the year they first arrived in Australia, with the intention of staying for at least one year.

The non-response rate for Year of Arrival in Australia (YARP) was 4.5% (4.8% in 2006). Where an applicable person has not provided a year of arrival, but has marked the 'Will be in Australia less than one year' mark box, this response is set to not stated. This accounts for less than 1.0% of applicable persons. More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

This question is only applicable to persons who have stated that they were born in a country other than Australia in the preceding question on place of birth (question 12 on the Census Household Form).

Data for this variable is captured automatically from written numeric responses, or the 'Will be in Australia less than one year' mark box. This process is subject to low levels of recognition error. Outlying values are checked manually to ensure that they match the actual response on the form. The data is also subject to normal sample checks to ensure an acceptable level of quality.

Data on Year of Arrival in Australia is also available in ranges [Year of Arrival in Australia \(ranges\) \(YARRP\)](#).

More information on YARP is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 13 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

13 In what year did the person first arrive in Australia to live here for one year or more? • For example, for arrival in 1974 write: 1 9 7 4 Year	Year ☐ Will be in Australia less than one year
--	---

[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Family

Mnemonic	Classification
CACF	Count of All Children in Family
CDCAF	Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent
CDCF	Count of Dependent Children in Family
CDSAF	Count of Dependent Students (15-24 years) Temporarily Absent
CNDAF	Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent
CNDCF	Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family
CPAF	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family
CPRF	Count of Persons in Family
FBLF	Family Blending

Mnemonic	Classification
FIDF	Family Income Derivation Indicator
FINASF	Total Family Income as Stated (weekly)
FINF	Total Family Income (weekly)
FMCF	Family Composition
FNOF	Family Number
FRLF	Relationship Between Families
HCFMF	Family Household Composition (Family)
LFSF	Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families
SPLF	Location of Spouse
SSCF	Same Sex Couple Indicator

Count of All Children in Family

Count of All Children in Family (CACF)

New for 2011, this variable counts all children in a family as defined by the [Relationship in Household \(RLHP\)](#) variable. It is derived from Relationship in Household (RLHP) and Count of Children Under 15/Dependent Students (15-24)/Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent ([CDCAE](#) / [CDSAЕ](#) / [CNDАЕ](#)). This includes up to three children who were temporarily absent on Census Night.

Count of all Children in Family (CACF) is applicable to all families with children enumerated in private dwellings which accounts for 60.5% of all families.

For further information see the data quality statements for [Family Composition \(FMCF\)](#) and [Relationship in Household \(RLHP\)](#).

More information on CACF is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

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Count of Dependent Children in the Family

Count of Dependent Children in Family (CDCF)

New for 2011, this variable counts the number of dependent children in a family as defined by the [Relationship in Household \(RLHP\)](#) variable. It is derived from Relationship in Household (RLHP) and Count of Children Under 15/Dependent Students (15-24) Temporarily Absent ([CDCAF](#) / [CDSAF](#)). This includes up to three children who were temporarily absent on Census Night.

Count of Dependent Children in the Family (CDCF) is applicable to all families with children enumerated in private dwellings which accounts for 60.5% of all families.

For further information see the data quality statements for [Family Composition \(FMCF\)](#) and [Relationship in Household \(RLHP\)](#).

More information on CDCF is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

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Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent

Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent (CDCAF)

This variable counts the number of dependent children aged under 15 years that were reported as temporarily absent from the family on Census Night.

In the 2011 Census, data on the relationships temporarily absent people have with others in the same dwelling is mainly derived from question 53 on the Census Household Form, which asks for each person's relationship to Person 1 on the form.

Count of Dependent Children Under 15 Temporarily Absent (CDCAF) is applicable to families which include children aged under 15 years, that is 39.0% of all families. People are counted as temporarily absent from their family when they are included in response to question 53 on the Census Form. 3.1% of applicable families reported that there were children aged under 15 years temporarily absent from the dwelling on Census Night.

CDCAF, like all other 'persons absent' Census variables, should be used with caution. Previous studies on Census data have shown that people can be omitted from the persons temporarily absent section of the form simply because they are not present when the form is being filled out (for both family and group households), and also due to there being space for only three persons to be listed as temporarily absent when there may in fact be four or more people absent.

For general information on the quality of Census data on relationships, see the data quality statement for [Relationship in Household \(RLHP\)](#).

More information on CDCAF is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 53 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Data for this variable is mainly derived from question 53 on the Census Household Form.

- Remember to mark boxes like this: ☐

Is the person male or female?

- Mark one box for each person absent

What is the person's date of birth (or age last birthday)?

- Example for date of birth:

Day Month Year
2 3 0 5 1 9 7 0

- If date of birth not known, give age last birthday.

- Example for age last birthday:

41 Years

Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

- For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, mark both 'Yes' boxes.

Is the person a full-time student?

What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2?

- Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER.

First or given name 	First or given name 	First or given name
Surname or family name 	Surname or family name 	Surname or family name
☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female
Day Month Year 	Day Month Year 	Day Month Year
OR	OR	OR
Age last birthday Years	Age last birthday Years	Age last birthday Years
☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander
☐ No ☐ Yes	☐ No ☐ Yes	☐ No ☐ Yes
☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1
Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify 	Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify 	Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify

[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Count of Dependent Students (15-24) Temporarily Absent

Count of Dependent Students (15-24) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF)

This variable counts the number of dependent students, aged 15-24 years, that were reported as temporarily absent from the family on Census Night.

In the 2011 Census, data on the relationships temporarily absent people have with others in the same dwelling is mainly derived from question 53 on the Census Household Form, which asks for each person's relationship to Person 1 on the form.

Count of Dependent Students (15-24) Temporarily Absent (CDSAF) is applicable to families which include dependent students aged 15-24 years, that is 14.8% of all families. People are counted as temporarily absent from their family when they are included in response to question 53 on the Census Household Form. Of the applicable families, 6.4% reported that there were dependent students temporarily absent from the dwelling on Census Night.

CDSAF, like all other persons absent Census variables, should be used with caution. Previous studies on Census data have shown that people can be omitted from the persons temporarily absent section of the form simply because they are not present when the form is being filled out (for both family and group households), and also due to there being space for only three persons to be listed as temporarily absent when there may in fact be four or more people absent.

For general information on the quality of Census data on relationships see the data quality statement for [Relationship in Household \(RLHP\)](#).

More information on CDSAF is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 53 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Data for this variable is mainly derived from question 53 on the Census Household Form.

53 For each person absent, complete the following questions:

- Remember to mark boxes like this: ☐

Name of each person who usually lives in this dwelling but was not here on the night of Tuesday, 9 August 2011.

Is the person male or female?

- Mark one box for each person absent

What is the person's date of birth (or age last birthday)?

- Example for date of birth:

Day Month Year
2 3 0 5 1 9 7 0

- If date of birth not known, give age last birthday.

- Example for age last birthday:

4 1 Years

Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

- For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, mark both 'Yes' boxes.

Is the person a full-time student?

What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2?

- Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER.

First or given name 	First or given name 	First or given name
Surname or family name 	Surname or family name 	Surname or family name
☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female
Day Month Year OR Age last birthday Years	Day Month Year OR Age last birthday Years	Day Month Year OR Age last birthday Years
☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander
☐ No ☐ Yes	☐ No ☐ Yes	☐ No ☐ Yes
☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify 	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify 	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify

[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family

Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family (CND CF)

New for 2011, this variable counts all non-dependent children in a family as defined by the [Relationship in Household \(RLHP\)](#) variable. It is derived from [Relationship in Household \(RLHP\)](#) and [Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent \(CNDAE\)](#). This includes up to three children who were temporarily absent on Census Night.

Count of Non-Dependent Children in Family (CND CF) is applicable to all families with children enumerated in private dwellings, which accounts for 60.5% of all families.

For further information see the data quality statements for [Family Composition \(FMCF\)](#) and [Relationship in Household \(RLHP\)](#).

More information on CND CF is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

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Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent

Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF)

This variable counts the numbers of non-dependent children that were reported as temporarily absent from the family on Census Night.

In the 2011 Census, data on the relationships that temporarily absent people have with others in the same dwelling is mainly derived from question 53 on the Census Household Form, which asks for each person's relationship to Person 1 on the form.

Count of Non-Dependent Children Temporarily Absent (CNDAF) is applicable to families which include non-dependent children, that is 19.0% of all families. People are counted as temporarily absent from their family when they are included in response to question 53 on the Census Household Form. 11.4% of applicable families reported that there were non-dependent children temporarily absent from the dwelling on Census Night.

CNDAF, like all other persons absent Census variables, should be used with caution. Previous studies on Census data have shown that people can be omitted from the persons temporarily absent section of the form simply because they are not present when the form is being filled out (for both family and group households), and also due to there being space for only three persons to be listed as temporarily absent when there may in fact be four or more people absent.

For general information on the quality of Census data on relationships see the data quality statement for [Relationship in Household \(RLHP\)](#).

More information on CNDAF is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 53 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Data for this variable is mainly derived from question 53 on the Census Household Form.

53 For each person absent, complete the following questions:

- Remember to mark boxes like this: ☐

Name of each person who usually lives in this dwelling but was not here on the night of Tuesday, 9 August 2011.

Is the person male or female?

- Mark one box for each person absent

What is the person's date of birth (or age last birthday)?

- Example for date of birth:

Day Month Year
2 3 0 5 1 9 7 0

- If date of birth not known, give age last birthday.

- Example for age last birthday:

4 1 Years

Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

- For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, mark both 'Yes' boxes.

Is the person a full-time student?

What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2?

- Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER.

First or given name 	First or given name 	First or given name
Surname or family name 	Surname or family name 	Surname or family name
☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female
Day Month Year OR Age last birthday Years	Day Month Year OR Age last birthday Years	Day Month Year OR Age last birthday Years
☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander
☐ No ☐ Yes	☐ No ☐ Yes	☐ No ☐ Yes
☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify 	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify 	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify

[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Count of Persons in Family

Count of Persons in Family (CPRF)

New for 2011, this variable counts all persons in a family. This includes other related individuals as defined by the [Relationship in Household \(RLHP\)](#) variable (including in-laws). It is derived from [Relationship in Household \(RLHP\)](#) and [Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family \(CPAF\)](#). It includes up to three persons who were temporarily absent from the family on Census Night.

Count of Persons in Family (CPRF) is applicable to all families enumerated in private dwellings.

For further information see the data quality statements for [Family Composition \(FMCF\)](#) and [Relationship in Household \(RLHP\)](#).

More information on CPRF is available in the link [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

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Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family

Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family (CPAF)

This variable counts the total number of people who were reported as temporarily absent from the family on Census Night.

Data used to produce Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family (CPAF) is captured automatically from responses of those reported as being temporarily absent in question 53 on the Census Household Form, and then subject to a further process so that only persons forming a family nucleus (that is partners, children and grandchildren) are included in CPAF. Family members who are not identified as members of the family nucleus are deleted.

Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Family (CPAF) is only applicable to families residing in private dwellings as family households. Of all families, 8.0% reported that a family member was absent from the dwelling on Census Night.

CPAF, like all other 'persons absent' Census variables, should be used with caution. Previous studies on Census data have shown that people can be omitted from the persons temporarily absent section of the form simply because they are not present when the form is being filled out (for both family and group households), and also due to there being space for only three persons to be listed as temporarily absent when there may in fact be four or more people absent.

For general information on the quality of Census data on relationships see the quality statement for [Relationship in Household \(RLHP\)](#).

More information on CPAF is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 53 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

53 For each person absent, complete the following questions:

- Remember to mark boxes like this: ☐

Name of each person who usually lives in this dwelling but was not here on the night of Tuesday, 9 August 2011.

Is the person male or female?

- Mark one box for each person absent

What is the person's date of birth (or age last birthday)?

- Example for date of birth:

Day Month Year
2 3 0 5 1 9 7 0

- If date of birth not known, give age last birthday.

- Example for age last birthday:

4 1 Years

Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

- For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, mark both 'Yes' boxes.

Is the person a full-time student?

What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2?

- Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER.

First or given name 	First or given name 	First or given name
Surname or family name 	Surname or family name 	Surname or family name
☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female
Day Month Year OR Age last birthday Years	Day Month Year OR Age last birthday Years	Day Month Year OR Age last birthday Years
☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander
☐ No ☐ Yes	☐ No ☐ Yes	☐ No ☐ Yes
☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify 	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify 	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify

[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Family Blending

Family Blending (FBLF)

This variable classifies couple families based on the parent-child relationships within them. Temporarily absent children are also taken into account.

Family Blending (FBLF) data is derived mainly from question 5 on the Census Household Form, which asks for each person's relationship to Person 1 on the form. Reporting relationships in respect of Person 1 only, can make it difficult to establish the relationships which exist in a household, and even more so in those dwellings containing blended families. In some cases, additional information such as surname, usual residence and marital status is also used during data processing to help determine these relationships. In cases where some members of a household are away from home on Census Night, members of the family nucleus (parents or children) who were temporarily absent on Census Night (and identified as such in question 53 on the Census Household Form) are taken into account when deriving Family Blending (FBLF).

In some cases children are listed on the Census Form as Person 2. However if both parents are usual residents, the response "Child of both Person 1 and Person 2" is not available in the relationship question (question 5) for Person 2. In these cases an attempt is made to establish whether the child was a step-child or child of both parents using information such as surname. Preliminary analysis of the data indicates that despite these attempts there may be a small proportion of children coded to "step-child" who may be a child of both parents. Conversely, there may be cases where the child of reference person (and a step-child of the partner) is incorrectly coded as a child of both parents.

For further information see to the data quality statement for [Family Composition \(FMCF\)](#).

More information on FBLF is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Questions 5 and 53 as they appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Data for this variable is mainly derived from question 5 on the Census Household Form.

5 What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2? • Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER. • Remember to mark box like this: ☐	No answer required for Person 1	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of Person 1 ☐ Stepchild of Person 1 ☐ Brother or sister of Person 1 ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

Question 53 is also utilised when accounting for members of the family nucleus (parents or children) who were identified as temporarily absent on Census Night.

53 For each person absent, complete the following questions:

- Remember to mark boxes like this: ☐

Name of each person who usually lives in this dwelling but was not here on the night of Tuesday, 9 August 2011.

Is the person male or female?

- Mark one box for each person absent

What is the person's date of birth (or age last birthday)?

- Example for date of birth:

Day Month Year
2 3 0 5 1 9 7 0

- If date of birth not known, give age last birthday.

- Example for age last birthday:

4 1 Years

Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

- For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, mark both 'Yes' boxes.

Is the person a full-time student?

What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2?

- Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER.

First or given name 	First or given name 	First or given name
Surname or family name 	Surname or family name 	Surname or family name
☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female
Day Month Year OR Age last birthday Years	Day Month Year OR Age last birthday Years	Day Month Year OR Age last birthday Years
☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander
☐ No ☐ Yes	☐ No ☐ Yes	☐ No ☐ Yes
☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify 	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify 	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify

[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Family Composition

Family Composition (FMCF)

This variable distinguishes between different types of families based on the presence or absence of couple relationships, parent-child relationships, child dependency relationships or other familial relationships, in that order of preference.

In the Census, data on different types of families and households is mainly derived from the relationship questions (questions 5 and 53) on the Census Household Form, which asks for each person's relationship to Person 1 on the form. During data processing, families are then identified and created based around a 'family reference person'. In 94.2% of cases Person 1 is the family reference person. For the remaining 5.8% of cases, where a child or non-family member was listed as Person 1, a more appropriate person is selected.

For many households, identifying the family structure for that dwelling is quite straightforward. However, across the community, a wide variety of living arrangements exists and family structures can be complex and dynamic in nature, and so the quality of family data in the Census is partly dependent on people's ability to describe these relationships within the constraints of the generalised questionnaire format required by a Census. Reporting relationships in respect of Person 1 only, can make it difficult to establish all the relationships which exist in a household, or to identify whether more than one family is living in the dwelling. In some cases, additional information such as name, usual residence and marital status is also used during data processing to help determine these relationships.

In Census data, a maximum of three families are able to be identified within a single dwelling, in accordance with existing ABS standards. While this may have only a small effect on total family numbers generally, the impact may be more significant among population groups which are more likely to live in multi-generational households or with larger numbers of extended family members.

Note that family relationships are only identified for the 95.0% of persons who are in their usual residence on Census Night. This means that entire families who were away from home on Census Night (on holiday, for example) will not be counted as such in the Census (however, individual family members remain in the person counts as visitors to a dwelling on Census Night). In addition, for persons imputed into dwellings for which no form was received, there is no relationship data therefore no families can be identified.

In cases where some members of a family are away from home on Census Night, members of the family nucleus (parents or children) who were temporarily absent on Census Night (and identified as such in question 53 on the Census Household Form) are taken into account when deriving families. However, identifying families and family structures may be difficult in some of these cases (for example, where both parents were temporarily absent from the home on Census Night). It has been shown in previous investigations on Census data, that people who are part of both family and group households can be left off the form if they are absent on Census Night. Indications are that this can be as high as 35.0% of absent family members.

For more general information on the quality of Census data on relationships, see the data quality statement for [Relationship in Household \(RLHP\)](#).

More information on Family Composition (FMCF) is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Questions 5 and 53 as they appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Data for this variable is mainly derived from questions 5 and 53 on the Census Household Form.

5 What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2? - Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER. - Remember to mark box like this: ☐	No answer required for Person 1	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of Person 1 ☐ Stepchild of Person 1 ☐ Brother or sister of Person 1 ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

53 For each person absent, complete the following questions: Remember to mark boxes like this: ☐			
Name of each person who usually lives in this dwelling but was not here on the night of Tuesday, 9 August 2011.	First or given name	First or given name	First or given name
	Surname or family name	Surname or family name	Surname or family name
Is the person male or female? Mark one box for each person absent	☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female
What is the person's date of birth (or age last birthday)? Example for date of birth:	Day Month Year 	Day Month Year 	Day Month Year
	OR	OR	OR
	Age last birthday	Age last birthday	Age last birthday
	Years	Years	Years
Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin? For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, mark both 'Yes' boxes.	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander
Is the person a full-time student?	☐ No ☐ Yes	☐ No ☐ Yes	☐ No ☐ Yes
What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2? Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER.	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify 	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify 	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify

[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Family Household Composition (Family)

Family Household Composition (Family) (HCFMF)

This variable combines responses from two variables, [Household Composition \(HHCD\)](#) and [Family Composition \(FMCF\)](#) to identify family structure(s) within the dwelling. Data for these variables are mainly derived from the relationship questions (questions 5 and 53) on the Census Household Form.

During the processing of Census data, family and household types are identified and created based around a 'family or household reference person' (usually Person 1 on the Census Household Form), and HHCD and FMCF are derived.

For further information see the data quality statements for [Household Composition \(HHCD\)](#) and [Family Composition \(FMCF\)](#).

More information on Family Household Composition (Family) (HCFMF) is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Questions 5 and 53 as they appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Data for this variable is mainly derived from questions 5 and 53 on the Census Household Form.

5 What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2? • Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER. • Remember to mark box like this: ☐	No answer required for Person 1	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of Person 1 ☐ Stepchild of Person 1 ☐ Brother or sister of Person 1 ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

53 For each person absent, complete the following questions:

- Remember to mark boxes like this: ☐

Name of each person who usually lives in this dwelling but was not here on the night of Tuesday, 9 August 2011.

Is the person male or female?

- Mark one box for each person absent

What is the person's date of birth (or age last birthday)?

- Example for date of birth:

Day Month Year
2 3 0 5 1 9 7 0

- If date of birth not known, give age last birthday.

- Example for age last birthday:

4 1 Years

Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

- For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, mark both 'Yes' boxes.

Is the person a full-time student?

What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2?

- Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER.

First or given name 	First or given name 	First or given name
Surname or family name 	Surname or family name 	Surname or family name
☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female
Day Month Year OR Age last birthday Years	Day Month Year OR Age last birthday Years	Day Month Year OR Age last birthday Years
☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander
☐ No ☐ Yes	☐ No ☐ Yes	☐ No ☐ Yes
☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify 	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify 	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify

[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Family Income Derivation Indicator

Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF)

This variable identifies families where one or more family members were temporarily absent, did not state their income, or stated a negative income. Family Income Derivation Indicator (FIDF) can also be used to estimate the impact on total family income caused by negative/no income or persons temporarily absent.

FIDF is derived from a number of other variables including [Family Composition \(FMCF\)](#) and [Total Personal Income \(INCP\)](#). It also uses the Count of Persons/Dependent Children Temporarily Absent from Family variables ([CPAF](#) / [CDCAF](#)) to isolate families with members aged 15 and over temporarily absent on Census Night.

FIDF can be used to estimate the impact on total family income caused by negative/no income or persons temporarily absent.

For further information see the data quality statements for [Family Composition \(FMCF\)](#) and [Total Personal Income \(INCP\)](#).

More information on FIDF is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

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Family Number

Family Number (FNOF)

This variable indicates whether a family is the primary, second or third family in a multiple family household. Families in one family households are always classified as primary families.

In the 2011 Census, data on the relationships people have with others in the same dwelling is mainly derived from question 5 on the Census Household Form, which asks for each person's relationship to Person 1 on the form.

In multi-family households, the primary family is normally the one with the most dependent children or in multi-generational households, the younger family. As an example, 67.3% of primary families in multi-family households have dependent children (children under 15 years or dependent students aged 15 to 24) compared with 28.1% for Second families and 37.2% for Third families. 'Primary family' is an ABS construct that is used to aid coding of household relationships, and should not be misinterpreted as signifying the family that owns the house, or is the 'main' family for any reason other than ABS relationship coding purposes.

In Census data, a maximum of three families are able to be identified within a single dwelling, in accordance with existing ABS standards. While this may have only a small effect on total family numbers generally, the impact may be more significant among population groups which are more likely to live in multi-generational households or with large numbers of extended family members.

For more information about quality issues relating to family data see the data quality statement for [Family Composition \(FMCF\)](#).

More information on Family Number (FNOF) is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 5 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Data for this variable is mainly derived from question 5 on the Census Household Form.

5 What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2? • Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER. • Remember to mark box like this: ☐	No answer required for Person 1	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of Person 1 ☐ Stepchild of Person 1 ☐ Brother or sister of Person 1 ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families

Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families (LFSF)

This variable indicates the labour force status of parents or partners in couple and lone parent families.

Labour Force Status of Parents/Partners in Families (LFSF) is a new variable for 2011 and is derived using data from Relationship in Household (RLHP), Family Composition (FMCF), Labour Force Status (LFSP) and Hours Worked (HRSP).

Of all applicable parents/partners (that is, for persons who were classified as Lone Parents or Partners in couple families), the non-response rate (not stated) for LFSP was 1.2%.

For more information see the data quality statements for [LFSP](#), [HRSP](#), [RLHP](#) and [FMCF](#).

More information on LFSF is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

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Location of Spouse

Location of Spouse (SPLF)

This variable records whether the husband/wife or de facto partner is present or temporarily absent from a couple family.

Data used to produce Location of Spouse (SPLF) is primarily captured automatically from mark box responses of those reported as being temporarily absent to question 53 on the Census Household Form, so the risk of processing error is minimal.

Couple families (with or without children present) made up 82.4% of all families and the proportion of couple families where a spouse was reported as being temporarily absent was 5.3%

SPLF, like all other 'persons absent' Census variables, should be used with caution. Previous studies on Census data have shown that people can be omitted from the persons temporarily absent section of the form simply because they are not there when the form is being filled out (for both family and group households), and also due to there being space for only three persons to be listed as temporarily absent when there may in fact be four or more people absent.

More information on SPLF is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 53 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

53 For each person absent, complete the following questions:

- Remember to mark boxes like this: ☐

Name of each person who usually lives in this dwelling but was not here on the night of Tuesday, 9 August 2011.

Is the person male or female?

- Mark one box for each person absent

What is the person's date of birth (or age last birthday)?

- Example for date of birth:

Day Month Year
2 3 0 5 1 9 7 0

- If date of birth not known, give age last birthday.

- Example for age last birthday:

4 1 Years

Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

- For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, mark both 'Yes' boxes.

Is the person a full-time student?

What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2?

- Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER.

First or given name 	First or given name 	First or given name
Surname or family name 	Surname or family name 	Surname or family name
☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female
Day Month Year OR Age last birthday Years	Day Month Year OR Age last birthday Years	Day Month Year OR Age last birthday Years
☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander
☐ No ☐ Yes	☐ No ☐ Yes	☐ No ☐ Yes
☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify 	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify 	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify

[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Relationship Between Families

Relationship Between Families (FRLF)

This variable classifies the relationship between the primary family and the second and third family enumerated in the same household. To identify the second and third families, the variable Family Number (FNOF) is required.

In the 2011 Census, data on the relationships people have with others in a multi-family household is mainly derived from question 5 on the Census Household Form, which asks for each person's relationship to Person 1 on the form. From these relationships, coders create families and subsequently the relationships between families, to derive the relationship of each family to the household's 'primary family'. 'Primary family' is an ABS construct that is used to aid coding of household relationships, and should not be misinterpreted as signifying the family that owns the house, or the 'main' family for any reason other than ABS family and household coding purposes.

The family that is coded as the primary family is generally that which contains the most dependent children, however where families have 'Other related persons' present, they are coded as the primary family.

This variable was applicable to 15.2% of all families in 2011, compared with 11.9% in 2006. This increase is spread across all Relationships Between Families (FRLF) categories, with the most prominent increases being in the Son's/Daughter's family and Unrelated family categories.

Users of this variable are reminded that the FRLF categories of Father's/Mother's Family (FRLF category 1) and Son's/Daughter's Family (FRLF category 3) are complementary. To find the number of families living with a family that contains a parent or child of one of the family members, users should consider both of these categories combined. Users are faced with a similar situation when looking at Grandparent/Grandchild families (FRLF categories 2 and 4). Any one of these categories used in isolation will not give a full count of family pairs bound by a specified relationship.

For more information about quality issues relating to family structures refer to the [Family Composition \(FMCF\)](#) data quality statement.

More information on FRLF is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 5 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Data for this variable is mainly derived from question 5 on the Census Household Form.

5 What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2? • Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER. • Remember to mark box like this: ☐	No answer required for Person 1	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of Person 1 ☐ Stepchild of Person 1 ☐ Brother or sister of Person 1 ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

[Back to Family classification](#)

Same Sex Couple Indicator

Same Sex Couple Indicator (SSCF)

This variable indicates whether or not a family are a same-sex couple.

In the 2011 Census, data on the relationships people have with others in the same dwelling, including husband/wife or defacto partner, is mainly derived from question 5 on the Census Household Form, which asks for each person's relationship to Person 1 on the form.

For further information, please refer to the data quality statement for [Relationship in Household \(RLHP\)](#). Also refer to the [Same Sex Couple fact sheet](#) for more details.

More information on Same Sex Couple Indicator (SSCF) is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 5 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

5 What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2? • Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER. • Remember to mark box like this: ☒	No answer required for Person 1	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of Person 1 ☐ Stepchild of Person 1 ☐ Brother or sister of Person 1 ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

[Back to Family classification](#)

Total Family Income as Stated

Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF)

This variable records the sum of the Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP) of each family member aged 15 years and over present in the household on Census Night who states their income.

Total Family Income as Stated (weekly) (FINASF) is calculated by summing the personal incomes reported by all family members aged 15 years and over. As personal income is collected in ranges, median values are assigned to each range using data from the Survey of Income and Housing.

Families where all members aged 15 years and over did not state an income are set to 'All incomes not stated'. Unlike [Total Family Income \(weekly\) \(FINE\)](#), families where one or more members aged 15 years and over did not state their income or were temporarily absent are included in the ranges for Total Family Income as Stated (FINASF).

The total family non-response rate for this variable in 2011 was 2.0%. More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

For further information, please refer to the data quality statement for [Total Personal Income \(INCP\)](#) and [Total Family Income \(weekly\) \(FINE\)](#).

More information on FINASF is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

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Total Family Income (weekly)

Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF)

This variable records the sum of the Total Personal Income (weekly) (INCP) of each family member aged 15 years and over present in the household on Census Night.

Total Family Income (weekly) (FINF) is calculated by summing the personal incomes reported by all family members aged 15 years and over. As personal income is collected in ranges, median values are assigned to each range using data from the Survey of Income and Housing.

Families where all or at least one member aged 15 years and over did not state an income are set to 'All incomes not stated' and 'Partial income stated' respectively. Families where at least one member aged 15 years and over was temporarily absent on Census Night are also set to 'Partial income stated'.

The total family non-response rate for this variable in the 2011 Census was 2.0%. A further 9.7% of families recorded a partial response for Total Family Income (FINF). More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

For further information, please refer to the data quality statement for [Total Personal Income \(INCP\)](#).

More information on FINF is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

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Household / Dwelling

Mnemonic	Classification
	Place of Enumeration
BEDD	Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling
BEDRD	Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (ranges)
CPAD	Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household
DLOD	Dwelling Location
DWTD	Dwelling Type
HCFMD	Family Household Composition (Dwelling)
HHCD	Household Composition
HIDD	Household Income Derivation Indicator
HIED	Equivalised Total Household Income (weekly)
HINASD	Total Household Income as Stated (weekly)
HIND	Total Household Income (weekly)
IFNMFD	Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling
INGDWTD	Indigenous Household Indicator
LLDD	Landlord Type

Mnemonic	Classification
MRED	Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values
MRERD	Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Ranges
MV1D	Household One Year Mobility Indicator
MV5D	Household Five Year Mobility Indicator
NEDD	Type of Internet Connection
NPDD	Type of Non-Private Dwelling
NPRD	Number of Persons Usually Resident in Dwelling
RNTD	Rent (weekly) Dollar Values
RNTRD	Rent (weekly) Ranges
SAFD	Supported Accommodation Flag
STRD	Dwelling Structure
TEND	Tenure Type
TENLLD	Tenure and Landlord Type
VEHD	Number of Motor Vehicles
VEHRD	Number of Motor Vehicles (ranges)

Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household

Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household (CPAD)

This variable counts the total number of people who were reported as temporarily absent from the household on Census Night.

The data used to produce Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household (CPAD) is captured automatically from mark box responses of persons reported as temporarily absent in question 53 on the Census Household Form. CPAD is applicable to 64.2% of households. Of these, 8.6% reported persons temporarily absent from the dwelling on Census Night.

This data is subject to a family coding process so that only those persons who form a family nucleus (that is partners, children and grandchildren aged under 15 years), and unrelated persons living in group households are included. Family members who are not identified as members of the family nucleus are not included in CPAD.

CPAD, like all other 'persons absent' Census variables, should be used with caution. Previous studies on Census data have shown that people can be omitted from the persons temporarily absent section of the form simply because they are not there when the form is being filled out (for both family and group households), and also due to there being space for only three persons to be listed as temporarily absent when there may in fact be four or more people absent.

More information on CPAD is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 53 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

53 For each person absent, complete the following questions:

- Remember to mark boxes like this: ☐

Name of each person who usually lives in this dwelling but was not here on the night of Tuesday, 9 August 2011.

First or given name 	First or given name 	First or given name
Surname or family name 	Surname or family name 	Surname or family name

Is the person male or female?

- Mark one box for each person absent

☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female
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What is the person's date of birth (or age last birthday)?

- Example for date of birth:

Day	Month	Year
23	05	1970

- If date of birth not known, give age last birthday.

- Example for age last birthday:

41	Years
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Day Month Year 	Day Month Year 	Day Month Year
OR	OR	OR
Age last birthday Years	Age last birthday Years	Age last birthday Years

Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

- For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, mark both 'Yes' boxes.

☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander
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Is the person a full-time student?

☐ No ☐ Yes	☐ No ☐ Yes	☐ No ☐ Yes
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What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2?

- Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER.

☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify 	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify 	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

[Back to Household/Dwelling classification](#)

Dwelling Location

Dwelling Location (DLOD)

This variable describes the location of a private dwelling.

Dwelling Location (DLOD) is determined by the Collector and is captured automatically from mark box responses in the Collector Record Book. The risk of processing error is therefore very low. Sample checks of the data were undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality. In rare cases, an establishment may fall into more than one category of dwelling location, such as a manufactured home estate that is also a retirement village, or a residential park that is made up of a mixture of caravans and manufactured homes; however, a dwelling can only be allocated to a single category. Where more than one response is marked, precedence is given to the responses in the order in which they appeared in the Collector Record Book (Other, Retirement Village, Caravan Park, Manufactured Home Estate, Marina).

There is no non-response for the Dwelling Location data item. In the small proportion of cases where a mark box was not been marked by the Collector, the Dwelling Location is determined during processing by referring to other available information. If the Dwelling Location cannot be determined it is defaulted to 'other'.

While the risk of a Collector mis-classifying the Dwelling Location of a dwelling is low, certain types of Dwelling Location were given particular attention during processing. This resulted in identification and amendment of a small number of dwellings that had been mis-classified. Notably, some housing estates and gated communities had been incorrectly marked by the Collector as 'Manufactured Home Estates'. This variable was subject to greater scrutiny in 2011 than in previous Censuses, which may impact on comparisons over time, particular for the Manufactured Home Estates category.

More information on DLOD is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

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Dwelling Type

Dwelling Type (DWTD)

This question has been asked in every Census. For the last two Censuses this variable has been moved from the Census Household Form itself to the Collector Record Book. Further information on Census Topics 1911–2011, can be found in [How Australia Takes a Census](#) (cat. no. 2903.0).

Dwelling Type (DWTD) distinguishes between occupied and unoccupied private dwellings, and other types of dwellings such as non-private dwellings and those in Migratory, Off-shore and Shipping areas. Prior to the 2006 Census, people enumerated aboard ships in Australian waters were included in the Off-shore category.

Collectors sometimes find it difficult to determine whether private dwellings are occupied or unoccupied on Census Night, and are not always able to make the distinction. Where contact is not made with a dwelling, provision is made for the householder to notify the ABS if their dwelling was in fact unoccupied on Census Night. Where the Collector is not able to determine occupancy and there is no other information received, then the dwelling will be treated as occupied. Improved identification of unoccupied private dwellings compared to 2006 may account for some of the changes in this data item.

In some cases, it can be difficult to determine whether dwellings are private (PDs) or non-private (NPDs). For example, blocks of self contained apartments or units may provide a mix of short term hotel-style accommodation (i.e. an NPD) or long term (normally PDs) accommodation. Similarly, establishments providing accommodation for the retired or aged may provide self contained accommodation (PDs), accommodation with communal facilities (a feature of NPDs), or both. In addition, certain types of dwellings such as group homes for the disabled or convents/monasteries (nominally non-private dwellings) may not be easily identifiable as such and may therefore be treated as private dwellings. More information is available from the data quality statement for [Type of Non-Private Dwelling \(NPDD\)](#).

For both 2006 and 2011 people enumerated in 'dwellings' such as off-shore rigs and drilling platforms off Northern Australia are enumerated and processed in the Western Australia Off-shore category.

While overall the data for Dwelling Type (DWTD) should not be significantly affected by these issues, some caution should be exercised when using this variable for small populations.

More information on DWTD is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

[Back to Household/Dwelling classification](#)

Equivalised Total Household Income

Equivalised Total Household Income (HIED)

This variable is created by summing the personal incomes reported by all household members aged 15 years and over and applying a weighting according to the 'modified OECD' equivalence scale. The equivalence factor is built up by allocating points to each person in a household (1 point to the first adult, 0.5 points to each additional person who is 15 years and over, and 0.3 to each child under the age of 15) and then summing the equivalence points of all household members.

As personal income is collected in ranges, median values are assigned to each range using data from the Survey of Income and Housing.

Households where all or at least one member aged 15 and over did not state an income are set to 'All incomes not stated' and 'Partial income stated' respectively. Households where at least one member aged 15 and over was temporarily absent on Census Night are also set to 'Partial incomes stated'.

The total household non-response rate for this variable in the 2011 Census was 2.6%. A further 7.5% of households recorded a partial response for Total Equivalised Household Income. More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

For more information, see the data quality statements for [Household Composition \(HHCD\)](#) and [Total Personal Income \(weekly\) \(INCP\)](#).

More information on Equivalised Total Household Income (HIED) is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

[Back to Household/Dwelling classification](#)

Family Household Composition (Dwelling)

Family Household Composition (Dwelling) (HCFMD)

This variable combines responses from two variables, Household Composition (HHCD) and Family Composition (FMCF) to identify family structure(s) within the dwelling. Data for these variables are mainly derived from the relationship questions (questions 5 and 53) on the Census Household Form.

During the processing of Census data, family and household types are identified and created based around a 'family or household reference person' (usually Person 1 on the Census Household Form), and HHCD and FMCF are derived.

For further information see the data quality statements for [Household Composition \(HHCD\)](#) and [Family Composition \(FMCF\)](#).

More information on Family Household Composition (Dwelling) (HCFMD) is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Questions 5 and 53 as they appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Data for this variable is mainly derived from questions 5 and 53 on the Census Household Form.

5 What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2? • Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER. • Remember to mark box like this: ☐	No answer required for Person 1	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of Person 1 ☐ Stepchild of Person 1 ☐ Brother or sister of Person 1 ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

53 For each person absent, complete the following questions:

- Remember to mark boxes like this: ☐

Name of each person who usually lives in this dwelling but was not here on the night of Tuesday, 9 August 2011.

First or given name 	First or given name 	First or given name
Surname or family name 	Surname or family name 	Surname or family name

Is the person male or female?

- Mark one box for each person absent

☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female
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What is the person's date of birth (or age last birthday)?

- Example for date of birth:

Day	Month	Year
23	05	1970

- If date of birth not known, give age last birthday.

- Example for age last birthday:

41	Years
----	-------

Day Month Year 	Day Month Year 	Day Month Year
OR	OR	OR
Age last birthday Years	Age last birthday Years	Age last birthday Years

Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

- For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, mark both 'Yes' boxes.

☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander
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Is the person a full-time student?

☐ No ☐ Yes	☐ No ☐ Yes	☐ No ☐ Yes
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What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2?

- Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER.

☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify 	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify 	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

[Back to Household/Dwelling classification](#)

Household Composition

Household Composition (HHCD)

This variable describes the type of household within a dwelling. Household Composition (HHCD) indicates whether or not a family is present on Census Night and whether or not other unrelated household members are present.

In the 2011 Census, data on the household composition of private dwellings is mainly derived from question 5 on the Census Household Form, which asks about each person's relationship to Person 1 on the form. This data has historically been captured automatically as mark box responses in over 90.0% of cases, with the remainder obtained from written responses to the question.

During the processing of Census data, families and household types are identified and created based around a 'family or household reference person', and Household Composition (HHCD) is derived for each dwelling. For many households, identifying relationships to assist the coding of family or household structures for that dwelling is quite straightforward - for example, 23.1% of applicable dwellings counted in the 2011 Census contained a lone person. However, across the community, a wide variety of living arrangements exists and family structures can be complex and dynamic in nature, and so the quality of family data in the Census is partly dependent on people's ability to describe these relationships within the constraints of the generalised questionnaire format required by a Census. Reporting relationships in respect of Person 1 only, can make it difficult to establish all the relationships which exist in a household, or to identify whether more than one family is living in the dwelling.

In cases where some members of a household are away from home on Census Night, members of the family nucleus (parents or children) and unrelated persons who were temporarily absent on Census Night (and identified as such in question 53 on the Census Household Form) are taken into account when deriving HHCD. This allows for the identification of some family types, and also for distinguishing between lone person and group households.

The 'Other not classifiable' category consists mainly of occupied dwellings where a form was not received and represents 3.4% of applicable dwellings (occupied private dwellings).

For general information on the quality of Census data on relationships, see the Data quality statement for [Relationship in Household \(RLHP\)](#).

More information on HHCD is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 5 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

5 What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2? • Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER. • Remember to mark box like this: ☐	No answer required for Person 1	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of Person 1 ☐ Stepchild of Person 1 ☐ Brother or sister of Person 1 ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Household Five Year Mobility Indicator

Household Five Year Mobility Indicator (MV5D)

This variable combines data from questions 8, 9 and 10 on the Census Household Form asking for a person's place of usual residence on Census Night, one year ago and five years ago. From this data it is possible to identify the change of address of people and show the movement of households for five years prior to the Census date.

The non-response rate for Household Five Year Mobility Indicator (MV5D) was 2.9% in 2011.

For more information see the data quality statements for [Usual Address Indicator Census Night \(UAICP\)](#), [Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator \(UAI1P\)](#) and [Usual Address Five Years Ago Indicator \(UAI5P\)](#).

More information on MV5D is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Questions as they appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

This variable is derived from questions 8, 9 and 10 on the Census Household Form.

8 Where does the person usually live? - For persons who usually live in another country and who are visiting Australia for less than one year, mark 'Other country'. - For other persons, 'usually live' means that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in 2011. - For persons who now have no usual address, write 'NONE' in the 'Suburb/Locality' box. - For boarders at boarding school, write the address of the boarding school or college. - Remember to mark box like this: ☒	☐ The address shown on the front of this form ☐ Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address Apartment/Flat/Unit number (if any) Street number Street name Suburb/Locality State/Territory Postcode ☐ Other country
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9 Where did the person usually live one year ago (at 9 August 2010)?

- If the person is less than one year old, leave blank.
- For persons who had no usual address on 9 August 2010, give the address at which they were then living.
- Remember to mark box like this: ☐

- ☐ Same as in question 8
- ☐ Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address

Street number

Street name

Suburb/Locality

State/Territory

Postcode

- ☐ Other country

10 Where did the person usually live five years ago (at 9 August 2006)?

- If the person is less than five years old, leave blank.
- For persons who had no usual address on 9 August 2006, give the address at which they were then living.
- Remember to mark box like this: ☐

- ☐ Same as in question 8
- ☐ Same as in question 9
- ☐ Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address

Street number

Street name

Suburb/Locality

State/Territory

Postcode

- ☐ Other country

[Text only versions of these questions are available](#)

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Household Income Derivation Indicator

Household Income Derivation Indicator (HIDD)

This variable identifies households where people were temporarily absent, did not state their income, or stated a negative income.

Household income Derivation Indicator (HIDD) is derived from a number of variables including [Household Composition \(HHCD\)](#) and [Total Personal Income \(INCP\)](#). It also uses [Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Dwelling \(CPAD\)](#) and the Count of Persons/Dependent Children Temporarily Absent from Family variables ([CPAF](#) / [CDCAF](#)) to isolate households with members aged 15 and over temporarily absent on Census Night.

For more information see the data quality statements for [Household Composition \(HHCD\)](#) and [Total Personal Income \(weekly\) \(INCP\)](#).

More information on HIDD is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

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Household One Year Mobility Indicator

Household One Year Mobility Indicator (MV1D)

This variable combines data from questions 8 and 9 on the Census Household Form asking for a person's place of usual residence on Census Night and one year ago. From this data it is possible to identify the change of address of people and show the movement of households for one year prior to the Census date.

The non-response rate for Household One Year Mobility Indicator (MV1D) was 1.9% in 2011.

For more information see the data quality statements for [Usual Address Indicator Census Night \(UAICP\)](#) and [Usual Address One Year Ago Indicator \(UAI1P\)](#).

More information on MV1D is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Questions as they appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

This variable is derived from questions 8 and 9 on the Census Household Form.

8 Where does the person usually live? - For persons who usually live in another country and who are visiting Australia for less than one year, mark 'Other country'. - For other persons, 'usually live' means that address at which the person has lived or intends to live for a total of six months or more in 2011. - For persons who now have no usual address, write 'NONE' in the 'Suburb/Locality' box. - For boarders at boarding school, write the address of the boarding school or college. - Remember to mark box like this: ☒	☐ The address shown on the front of this form ☐ Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address Apartment/Flat/Unit number (if any) Street number Street name Suburb/Locality State/Territory Postcode ☐ Other country
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9

Where did the person usually live one year ago (at 9 August 2010)?

• If the person is less than one year old, leave blank.

• For persons who had no usual address on 9 August 2010, give the address at which they were then living.

• Remember to mark box like this:

Same as in question 8

Elsewhere in Australia – please specify address

Street number

Street name

Suburb/Locality

State/Territory

Postcode

Other country

[Text only versions of these questions are available.](#)

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Imputation Flag for Number of Males & Females in Dwelling

Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females in Dwelling (IFNMFD)

This variable indicates whether the number of males and females could be established for an occupied private dwelling, or needed to be imputed.

Most occupied private dwellings (96.5%) return a completed form so the number of persons, by sex, is known. For 1.2% of occupied private dwellings the Collector was able to obtain a count of males and females even though a completed form was not received. The number of males and females was imputed for the remaining 2.3% of occupied private dwellings.

For the purposes of imputation the count of males and females should be a 'Census Night count' (that is, a count of persons staying at the dwelling on Census Night). However the count provided to the Collector may on occasions be a 'Usual resident count' (that is, a count of persons who usually reside in the dwelling). This may result in a small overcount in cases where usual residents are temporarily absent on Census Night and enumerated elsewhere, and to a lesser extent, an undercount if there were visitors staying at the dwelling on Census Night.

More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

More information on Imputation Flag for Number of Males and Females (IFNMFD) is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

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Indigenous Household Indicator

Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD)

This variable indicates households who have identified as having one or more Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander persons usually resident/enumerated within them.

Indigenous Household Indicator (INGDWTD) is created from responses to the question asking if the person is of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin (question 7 on the Census Household Form). Responses to this question are captured automatically from mark box responses on the form so the risk of processing error is minimal. Sample checks are undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality.

For more information see the data quality statement for [Indigenous Status \(INGP\)](#).

More information on INGDWTD is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 7 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

7 Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin? • For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, mark both 'Yes' boxes.	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

[Back to Household/Dwelling classification](#)

Landlord Type

Landlord Type (LLDD)

This variable provides information on the type of landlord for rented dwellings (i.e. real estate agent, state or territory housing authority, person not in the same household - parent/other relative or other person etc).

The non-response rate for Landlord Type (LLDD) was 2.3% (3.0% in 2006). More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

This data item is applicable to occupied private dwellings being rented which represents 28.7% of all occupied private dwellings. If rental payment responses are recorded as fortnightly or monthly amounts they are derived to a weekly figure.

This data was captured automatically from mark box responses on the form so the risk of processing error is minimal. Sample checks of the data are undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality. Unlike some other variables this rate is not affected by the occurrence of non-responding dwellings, as such dwellings are not applicable for LLDD. In a small proportion of cases (testing has indicated that this is around 1.0%), respondents provide an incorrect number of responses (for LLDD respondents are asked to only mark one response). In these cases responses are accepted in the order they appear on the form and the extra responses are rejected.

A study was conducted of 2001 Census data to investigate the difference between the Census count for the LLDD category 'State or territory housing authority' and public housing counts from other data sources. The results of the study concluded that counts for 'State or territory housing authority' are affected by the incidence of non-responding and unoccupied dwellings. Refer to Appendix C of [Census Paper 03/02 - Housing, 2001](#) (cat. no. 2934.0).

More information on LLDD is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

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Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values

This data quality statement applies to
Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values
(MRED), Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Ranges
(MRERD)

Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values (MRED, MRERD)

This variable records the amount of money spent monthly on mortgage repayments by a household to purchase the dwelling in which they were enumerated on Census Night.

The question relating to Mortgage Repayments (monthly) Dollar Values (MRED) was first asked for the 1976 Census. In 2006, this variable was referred to as 'Housing Loan Repayments (monthly)'. Further information on Census Topics 1911-2011, can be found in [How Australia Takes a Census](#) (cat. no. 2903.0).

The non-response rate for this variable was 5.3% (8.0% in 2006). More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

This data item is applicable to occupied private dwellings being purchased which represents 29.8% of all occupied private dwellings. If housing loan repayment responses are recorded as weekly or fortnightly amounts they are derived to a monthly figure. A change was made for 2011 whereby MRED was set to zero for dwellings being purchased where the 'Nil payments' box was marked - in 2006, this was treated as not stated.

Household payments data is automatically captured from numeric text responses. This process is subject to some recognition error, particularly when responses incorrectly include cents and the decimal point is missing or unclear. All responses ending in '00' were checked for recognition error, as were other unlikely values. While the data is subject to normal sample checks to ensure an acceptable level of quality, numeric responses are accepted as reported.

Ranged data is also available from the variable [Mortgage Repayments \(monthly\) ranges](#).

More information on MRED is also available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

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Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling

This data quality statement applies to
Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (BEDD),
Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (ranges)
(BEDRD)

Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (BEDD, BEDRD)

This variable provides a count of all bedrooms in each occupied private dwelling, including caravans in caravan parks.

The question relating to Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwelling (BEDD) was first asked for the 1976 Census, with the 'None' mark box for bedsiters added in 2006. Categories for this variable have been revised for the 2011 Census. Further information on Census Topics 1911– 2011, can be found in [How Australia Takes a Census](#) (cat. no. 2903.0).

The non-response rate for this variable was 5.4% (6.4% in 2006). More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

Data for this variable is captured automatically from written numeric responses, or the 'None' mark box, from question 55 on the Census Household Form. This process is subject to low levels of recognition error. The data are subject to sample checks to ensure an acceptable level of quality. In addition, outlying values are checked manually to ensure that they match the actual response on the form. The data may include a small proportion of dwellings with unusually large numbers of bedrooms, as all numeric responses are accepted as reported.

Additional categories have been made available for 2011 to include single fields for values from 0 to 29. Values of 30 or more are grouped as a single range. Ranged data is also available from the variable [Number of Bedrooms in Private Dwellings \(ranges\)](#).

More information on BEDD is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 55 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form



55 How many bedrooms are there in this dwelling?

• If the dwelling is a bedsitter, mark the 'None' box like this: [None]

Number of bedrooms

None

[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

[Back to Household/Dwelling classification](#)

Number of Motor Vehicles

This data quality statement applies to
Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD), and Number of
Motor Vehicles (ranges) (VEHRD)

Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD, VEHRD)

This variable records the number of registered motor vehicles owned or used by household members, that were garaged or parked at or near the occupied private dwelling on Census Night.

The question relating to Number of Motor Vehicles (MRED) was first asked for the 1966 Census, with the 'None' added in 2006. The categories have been revised for 2011. Further information on Census Topics 1911-2011, can be found in [How Australia Takes a Census](#) (cat. no. 2903.0).

The non-response rate for this variable was 6.5% (7.8% in 2006). More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

Data for this variable is captured automatically from written numeric responses, or the 'None' mark box. This process is subject to low levels of recognition error. Outlying values are checked manually to ensure that they match the actual response on the form. The data may include a small proportion of dwellings with unusually large numbers of bedrooms, as all numeric responses are accepted as reported. The data is also subject to normal sample checks to ensure an acceptable level of quality.

Additional categories have been made available for 2011 to include single fields for values from 0 to 29. Values of 30 or more are grouped as a single range. Ranged data is also available from the variable [Number of Motor Vehicles \(ranges\) \(VEHD\)](#).

More information on Number of Motor Vehicles (VEHD) is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 54 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

54 How many registered motor vehicles owned or used by residents of this dwelling were garaged or parked at or near this dwelling on Census Night (Tuesday, 9 August 2011)? • Include vans and company vehicles kept at home. • Exclude motorbikes and motor scooters.	Motor vehicles ☐ None
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

[Back to Household/Dwelling classification](#)

Number of Persons Usually Resident in Dwelling

Number of Persons Usually Resident in Dwelling (NPRD)

New for 2011, this variable combines Relationship in Household (RLHP) and Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household (CPAD) to determine the number of persons usually resident in an occupied private dwelling. Data for these variables is collected from the relationship questions (questions 5 and 53) on the Census Household Form.

For further information see the data quality statements for [Relationship in Household \(RLHP\)](#) and [Count of Persons Temporarily Absent from Household \(CPAD\)](#).

More information on Number of Persons Usually Resident in Dwelling (NPRD) is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Questions 5 and 53 as they appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Data for this variable is mainly derived from questions 5 and 53 on the Census Household Form.

5 What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2? • Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER. • Remember to mark box like this: ☐	No answer required for Person 1	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of Person 1 ☐ Stepchild of Person 1 ☐ Brother or sister of Person 1 ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

53 For each person absent, complete the following questions:

- Remember to mark boxes like this: ☐

Name of each person who usually lives in this dwelling but was not here on the night of Tuesday, 9 August 2011.

Is the person male or female?

- Mark one box for each person absent

What is the person's date of birth (or age last birthday)?

- Example for date of birth:

Day Month Year
2 3 0 5 1 9 7 0

- If date of birth not known, give age last birthday.

- Example for age last birthday:

4 1 Years

Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin?

- For persons of both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin, mark both 'Yes' boxes.

Is the person a full-time student?

What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2?

- Examples of other relationships: SON-IN-LAW, GRAND-DAUGHTER, UNCLE, BOARDER.

First or given name 	First or given name 	First or given name
Surname or family name 	Surname or family name 	Surname or family name
☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female	☐ Male ☐ Female
Day Month Year OR Age last birthday Years	Day Month Year OR Age last birthday Years	Day Month Year OR Age last birthday Years
☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander	☐ No ☐ Yes, Aboriginal ☐ Yes, Torres Strait Islander
☐ No ☐ Yes	☐ No ☐ Yes	☐ No ☐ Yes
☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify 	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify 	☐ Husband or wife of Person 1 ☐ De facto partner of Person 1 ☐ Child of both Person 1 and Person 2 ☐ Child of Person 1 only ☐ Child of Person 2 only ☐ Unrelated flatmate or co-tenant of Person 1 Other relationship to Person 1 – please specify

[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Place of enumeration

Place of enumeration

Place of enumeration records the geographic area in which a dwelling (and therefore any persons within the dwelling) were enumerated on Census Night. Place of enumeration is a hierarchical classification, ranging from the broadest geographical level (State/Territory) at the top of the hierarchy to the finest level, Mesh Block (MB), at the lowest. The data is available for various kinds of geographical regions. The categories in this variable have changed to reflect the new [Australian Statistical Geography Standard \(ASGS\)](#) used for the 2011 Census.

Place of enumeration is determined using the address reported on the front of the Census Household Form (question 1), and the address as recorded by the Collector in their Collector Record Book.

The address details provided were coded to a MB using a range of automatic and clerical processes. Sample checks were conducted for all processes to ensure a high standard of quality. A further quality check is performed to determine if the place of enumeration that has been derived is within the area in which the dwelling was enumerated.

If the place of enumeration is unable to be determined (or was determined by address coding processes to be outside the area in which the dwelling was enumerated) then it is derived. In 2.0% of cases, the place of enumeration for dwellings was able to be derived from other dwellings enumerated in that area.

Where there was insufficient information to code to or derive a MB, then the Mesh Block value was imputed (along with any other unknown geographic levels in the hierarchy). The imputation is based on records from the same enumeration area with the same or similar dwelling location (DLOD) and dwelling structure (STRD), and is further constrained by any known geographical information about the dwelling.

The imputation rate for Statistical Area Level 1 (SA1) of enumeration was 0.9% of dwellings, and the imputation rate for Statistical Area Level 2 (SA2) of enumeration was 0.1%.

More information on place of enumeration is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

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Rent (weekly) Dollar Values

This data quality statement applies to Rent (weekly) Dollar Values (RNTD), and Rent (weekly) Ranges (RNTRD)

Rent (weekly) Dollar Values (RNTD, RNTRD)

This variable records the amount of rent paid by a household on a weekly basis for the dwelling in which they were enumerated on Census Night.

The non-response rate for Rent (weekly) Dollar Values (RNTD) was 3.8% (3.6% in 2006). A contributing factor to non-response are the 1.2% of dwellings being rented where the "Nil payments" box was marked. For these dwellings RNTD is treated as not stated. More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

This data item is applicable to occupied private dwellings being rented, or being occupied rent free, which represents 28.7% of all occupied private dwellings. If rental payment responses are recorded as fortnightly or monthly amounts they are derived to a weekly figure.

Household payments data is automatically captured from numeric text responses. This process is subject to some recognition error, particularly when responses incorrectly include cents and the decimal point is missing or unclear. All responses ending in '00' were checked for recognition error, as were other unlikely values. While the data is subject to normal sample checks to ensure an acceptable level of quality, numeric responses are accepted as reported.

Rental payments are also available in ranges [Rent \(weekly\) Ranges \(RNTRD\)](#). The categories for the dollar ranges have been revised for the 2011 Census. Some codes have also been amended.

More information on RNTD is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 58 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

58 How much does your household pay for this dwelling?

- Include rent and mortgage repayments and site fees if the dwelling is a caravan or manufactured home in a caravan park or manufactured home estate.
- Exclude water rates, council rates, repairs, maintenance and other fees.
- Do not include cents.
- If no payments, please mark the 'Nil payments' box like this: ☐

\$ ☒ per week

OR

\$ ☒ per fortnight

OR

\$ ☒ per month

☒ Nil payments

[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Structure of Dwelling

Structure of Dwelling (STRD)

This variable classifies the structure of private dwellings.

The non-response rate for Structure of Dwelling (STRD) was 0.1% (unchanged from 2006). More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

Dwelling Structure is determined by the Census Collector and is captured automatically from mark box responses in the Collector Record Book. The risk of processing error is therefore very low. Sample checks of the data were undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality. Where a mark box has not been marked by the Collector, Dwelling Structure is determined during processing by referring to other information available. Where the Dwelling Structure cannot be determined it remains not stated. In a small number of cases Census Collectors provide an incorrect number of responses (for STRD Collectors are asked to mark one response). In these cases the first mark box marked in the order they appear on the form is accepted and the subsequent responses are rejected.

Due to there being less diversity in housing structures in many Indigenous communities, the categories available for coding this variable are limited to the following, for areas that use Indigenous Household Forms:

- Separate house
- Flat
- Caravan, tin shed, or cabin
- Humpy, tent or sleep out.

The option to code to 'flat' is new for these areas for 2011 (with almost 7.0% of dwellings coded to this structure type for dwellings enumerated by Indigenous Household Forms).

While the risk of a Collector mis-classifying the Dwelling Structure of a dwelling is low, certain types of Dwelling Structure, such as 'Improvised homes, tent, sleepers out' were given particular attention during processing. This resulted in identification and amendment of a small number of dwellings (less than 0.01% of all occupied private dwellings) that had been mis-classified.

More information on STRD is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

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Supported Accommodation Flag

Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD)

This variable is new for the 2011 Census. The Supported Accommodation Flag (SAFD) identifies accommodation specified by state and territory bodies or service providers as supported accommodation for persons without a permanent residence.

Dwellings identified as supported accommodation have been matched to corresponding Census dwelling records to verify their address, and only those that can be matched are included in the final counts. The match rate for 2011 has increased marginally from the previous Census to over 90.0%.

Some 'Supported Accommodation' dwellings have been classified in the Census as Non-Private Dwellings such as Boarding House/Private Hotel, and Hostels for the Homeless, etc. This data can be attained by adding both the SAFD and [Type of Non-Private Dwelling \(NPDD\)](#) variables to a table.

More information on SAFD is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

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Tenure and Landlord Type

Tenure and Landlord Type (TENLLD)

This variable combines mark box responses from the questions asking about the tenure type of the dwelling and, if rented, who the dwelling is rented from (questions 56 and 57 on the Census Household Form). Tenure and Landlord Type (TENLLD) provides more detailed information for rented dwellings and is a new variable for the 2011 Census.

The non-response rate for TENLLD is 6.1% which includes all dwellings with a response for tenure type. Of the dwellings with a tenure type response of rented, 2.3% did not have a response for landlord type. More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

For further information see the data quality statements for [Tenure Type \(TEND\)](#) and [Landlord Type \(LLDD\)](#).

More information on TENLLD is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Questions 56 and 57 as they appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

56 Is this dwelling: • Include owners of caravans, manufactured homes or houseboats regardless of whether or not the site is owned. • Remember to mark box like this: ☐	☐ Owned outright? ► Go to 59 ☐ Owned with a mortgage? ► Go to 58 ☐ Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme? ☐ Being rented? ☐ Being occupied rent free? ☐ Being occupied under a life tenure scheme? ☐ Other?
57 If this dwelling is being rented, who is it rented from? • For all state/territory specific Government housing authorities, mark second box. Some examples of Government housing authorities are: NSW Department of Housing, Office of Housing (VIC), Department of Communities, Housing and Homelessness Services (QLD), South Australian Housing Trust, Department of Housing (WA), Housing Tasmania, Territory Housing (NT), ACT Housing, Aboriginal Housing Authorities. • Remember to mark box like this: ☐	☐ Real estate agent ☐ Government Housing Authority/Housing Department (Public Housing) ☐ Parent/Other relative not in this dwelling ☐ Other person not in this dwelling ☐ Residential park (including caravan parks and marinas) ☐ Employer – Government (including Defence Housing Authority) ☐ Employer – Private ☐ Housing co-operative, Community or Church Group

[Text only versions of these questions are available.](#)

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Tenure Type

Tenure Type (TEND)

This variable describes whether a dwelling is owned, being purchased or rented by a household, or being occupied under another arrangement.

The question relating to Tenure Type (TEND) was first asked for the 1911 Census. From 1976 to 1991, nature of occupancy data was derived from mortgage and rent questions. For all other Censuses a direct question on nature of occupancy was asked. The categories for this variable have been revised for the 2011 Census. Further information on Census Topics 1911-2011, can be found in [How Australia Takes a Census](#) (cat. no. 2903.0).

The non-response rate for this variable was 6.1% (7.1% in 2006). More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

Tenure Type (TEND) is derived from answers to two questions on the Census Form. Most of the data is captured automatically from question 56 (which asks if the dwelling is owned, being purchased or being rented), with a small proportion of the data derived from responses to the Landlord Type (LLDD) question (question 57).

This data was captured automatically from mark box responses on the form so the risk of processing error is minimal. Sample checks of the data are undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality. In a small proportion of cases (testing has indicated that this is around 1.0%), respondents provide an incorrect number of responses (for TEND respondents are asked to only mark one response). In these cases responses are accepted in the order they appear on the form and the extra responses are rejected.

A study was conducted of 2001 Census data to investigate the difference between the Census count for the LLDD category 'State or territory housing authority' and public housing counts from other data sources. The results of the study concluded that counts for 'State or territory housing authority' are affected by the incidence of non-responding and unoccupied dwellings. Refer to Appendix C of [Census Paper 03/02 - Housing, 2001](#) (cat. no. 2934.0).

More information on TEND is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Questions 56 and 57 as they appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

Data for this variable is mainly derived from questions 56 and 57 on the Census Household Form.

56 Is this dwelling: • Include owners of caravans, manufactured homes or houseboats regardless of whether or not the site is owned. • Remember to mark box like this: ☐	☐ Owned outright? ► Go to 59 ☐ Owned with a mortgage? ► Go to 58 ☐ Being purchased under a rent/buy scheme? ☐ Being rented? ☐ Being occupied rent free? ☐ Being occupied under a life tenure scheme? ☐ Other?
57 If this dwelling is being rented, who is it rented from? • For all state/territory specific Government housing authorities, mark second box. Some examples of Government housing authorities are: NSW Department of Housing, Office of Housing (VIC), Department of Communities, Housing and Homelessness Services (QLD), South Australian Housing Trust, Department of Housing (WA), Housing Tasmania, Territory Housing (NT), ACT Housing, Aboriginal Housing Authorities. • Remember to mark box like this: ☐	☐ Real estate agent ☐ Government Housing Authority/Housing Department (Public Housing) ☐ Parent/Other relative not in this dwelling ☐ Other person not in this dwelling ☐ Residential park (including caravan parks and marinas) ☐ Employer – Government (including Defence Housing Authority) ☐ Employer – Private ☐ Housing co-operative; Community or Church Group

[Text only versions of these questions are available.](#)

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Total Household Income as Stated (weekly)

Total Household Income as Stated (weekly) (HINASD)

This variable is created by summing the personal incomes reported by all household members aged 15 years and over. As personal income is collected in ranges, median values are assigned to each range using data from the Survey of Income and Housing.

Households where all members aged 15 years and over did not state an income are set to 'All incomes not stated'. Unlike Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND), households where one or more members aged 15 years and over did not state their income or are temporarily absent are included in the ranges for Total Household Income as Stated (HINASD).

The total household non-response rate for this variable in the 2011 Census was 3.0%. More information on non-response rates is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

For further information see the data quality statements for [Household Composition \(HHCD\)](#), [Total Personal Income \(weekly\) \(INCP\)](#) and [Total Household Income \(weekly\) \(HIND\)](#).

More information on HINASD is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

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Total Household Income (weekly)

Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND)

This variable is created by summing the personal incomes reported by all household members aged 15 years and over. As personal income is collected in ranges, median values are assigned to each range using data from the Survey of Income and Housing.

Households where all or at least one member aged 15 years and over did not state an income are set to 'All incomes not stated' and 'Partial income stated' respectively. Households where at least one member aged 15 and over was temporarily absent on Census Night are also set to 'Partial income stated'.

The total household non-response rate for this variable in the 2011 Census was 3.0%. A further 7.9% of households recorded a partial response for Total Household Income (weekly) (HIND). More information on non-response rates is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

For further information see the data quality statements for [Household Composition \(HHCD\)](#) and [Total Personal Income \(weekly\) \(INCP\)](#).

More information on HIND is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

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Type of Internet Connection

Type of Internet Connection (NEDD)

This variable records whether a dwelling has an internet connection, and the type of that internet connection, regardless of whether or not it is paid for by the household.

The non-response rate for Type of Internet Connection (NEDD) for 2011 was 7.0%, compared to 7.5% in 2006. More information is available from the [2011 Census non-response quality statement](#).

NEDD data is captured automatically from mark box responses on the form so the risk of processing error is minimal. In addition, sample checks of the data were undertaken to ensure an acceptable level of quality.

In a small proportion of cases (testing has indicated that this is less than 2.0%), respondents provided an incorrect number of responses (NEDD respondents are asked to mark one response). In these cases the first mark box marked in the order they appear on the form is accepted and the subsequent responses are rejected.

Additional sources of information regarding internet usage can be found in [Internet Activity, Australia, Dec 2011](#) (cat. no. 8153.0). This contains details of internet activity supplied by Internet Service Providers (ISPs) with more than 1,000 active subscribers.

More information on NEDD is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

Question 59 as it appeared on the 2011 Census Household Form

59 Can the Internet be accessed at this dwelling? • Include any Internet service regardless of whether or not paid for by the household. • If more than one type of connection in dwelling, mark most frequently used type. • Remember to mark box like this: ☐	☐ No Internet connection ☐ Yes, broadband connection (including ADSL, Cable, Wireless and Satellite connections) ☐ Yes, dial-up connection (including analog modem and ISDN connections) ☐ Other (include Internet access through mobile phones, etc)
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[A text only version of this question is also available](#)

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Type of Non-Private Dwelling

Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD)

This variable records the type of non-private dwelling in which persons were counted on Census Night. Non-private dwellings are establishments which provide a communal type of accommodation.

Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD) is usually determined by the Collector during enumeration. As well as being increasingly difficult to determine whether some dwellings are private or non-private, it is also becoming increasingly difficult to determine the Type of Non-Private Dwelling (NPDD). The type and mix of accommodation being offered and how it is described/advertised can make it difficult to categorise using the existing NPDD classification. During processing additional checks were undertaken to confirm that the classification has been consistently and correctly applied.

Unoccupied non-private dwellings are not counted in the Census.

The following comments may assist in understanding dwelling counts for some categories, particularly when comparing with 2006:

- Hotel, motel, bed and breakfast: there has been a large increase in this category, as it encompasses a wide range of mainly short term accommodation for purposes other than health or welfare.
- Staff quarters: there has also been a large increase in numbers, reflecting the growth in the resources sector.
- Psychiatric hospital or institution and Hostel for the disabled: it is difficult sometimes to correctly categorise establishments offering residential/support care for the mentally disabled.
- Nursing home and Accommodation for the retired or aged (not self-contained): accommodation is usually offered for both low and high level care and it is difficult to separately identify, this partly accounts for the changes in numbers of both categories. Users should consider combining the two categories when using Census data.
- Other welfare: this can include hard to define accommodation for welfare purposes, and also includes a growing number of 'group homes'.
- Prison: this category includes many local 'lock-ups' and the drop in numbers may be due to some lock-ups not being occupied on Census Night and therefore not included in the Census count.
- Other and not classifiable: notwithstanding the increased difficulty in categorising NPDs, there was an increased effort in 2011 in determining a more correct code for those otherwise left as 'Other'. Ski lodges and Backpacker accommodation is included in the 'Other' category.

More information on NPDD is available in the [2011 Census Dictionary](#) (cat. no. 2901.0).

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